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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Bonus Threatens the Balance

Soviet Defends Vladivostok

Transatlantic Rates Tumble

Czech Coal Miners Walk Out

Germany Omits Reparations

Mr. Ford Lets the World Know

THE House of Representatives moves the revenue bill swiftly toward the $1,000,000,000 mark at which the nation's budget could be balanced. Raising the letter postage rate from 2 to 3 cents takes only a few minutes; other huge items brook no delay. The world, as well as the country, watches Congress. London believes the United States has only to shake itself to be free of its financial embarrassments, seeing its tax resources still unexplored, its responsibility unimpaired. But Washington sees another problem to be met after the tax bill is passed. More than 165 members are said to be pledged to try to pass the war veterans' $2,000,000,000 bonus bill. President Hoover prepares to combat this move. To him it is sheer folly—unbalancing the budget again and leaving the country worse off than before.

¶ Vladivostok becomes a strong Soviet military base, according to announcement from Tokyo. Troops are said to have been arriving steadily by rail from Russia until they number 30,000. Soviet authorities are alleged to have confiscated property of inhabitants of Siberian maritime provinces suspected of "White" tendencies and to have deported 20,000 to central Siberia. The news, if unauthenticated, is hardly unexpected—with Japan maintaining so many troops along the border of near-by Korea.

¶ Transatlantic rates both ways take a tumble. The "trend of the times," not to mention light bookings, causes American, British, French, German, Italian, and other steamship lines uniformly to slash ticket prices. The cut is about 10 per cent for those who watch the ocean from low down through a porthole, and about 50 per cent for those who can watch it from high up through plate glass windows. Americans will be most affected by the new rates, since Americans do most of the transatlantic traveling. The rate cut will bring happiness to those middle Americans whose income hasn't shrunk too much and who have always longed to see the world. And their happiness will infect with joy those supersensitive citizens, the European keepers of inns and sellers of souvenirs.

¶ Czechoslovakia sees 83,000 of its coal miners—half the total number—walk out in a sympathetic strike. The trouble started in northwest Bohemia, when miners refused to accept dismissal notices served on account of lack of orders for coal. Representatives of the mine owners and the employees negotiate at the Ministry of Labor in Prague. In Parliament Czech and German Social Democrats demand nationalization of the mines. Communist agitation is promoting the strike. The Communist shows himself to be a Good Samaritan gone sour, always on hand to lift up the worker's hurt head and pour salt and vinegar into his wounds.

¶ Germany revises domestic and international finances to meet budgetary difficulties. A decree makes a horizontal cut of 20 per cent for the next three months in many government developments. Salaries and army and navy expenditures are unaffected. All other department outlays are reduced. The budget, to be put up to the Reichstag after the Prussian elections, is expected to balance at 8,500,000,000 marks, a reduction of 800,000 marks from last year. One item included in all recent budgets is omitted. Any Government that included it, say officials, would be swept from office in five minutes. It is that new high explosive—reparations.

¶ The United States is far wiser today than yesterday. Threatening theories lift their shadows off countless proposed undertakings. An army of bad guessers slinks off into the tall timber. Industry, commerce, and banking now know what they can do. And so does that long-suffering citizen, the harassed head of the family. In other words, the veil of uncertainty is ripped off the economic future and the sphinx has spoken—the new Ford models are on display and even babes in arms are lisping the price-list.

¶ An All-Canadian Rugby team heads back across the Pacific after playing an exciting series in Japan. The Japanese teams, considering their newness to the game, put up some rugged Rugby. Previously Japanese baseball teams had made a creditable showing against a touring team from the United States. In the principal cities as many as 100,000 Japanese fans saw both the football and baseball matches. Sports speak a universal language. If education and diplomacy fail, East and West may be able to get somewhere on the gridiron and diamond. After yelling "Bump the ump!" and "Banzai! Banzai!" through a hot and hysterical afternoon, white and brown should be able to talk sense—they know all that's to be known about each other.

Teachers in Roumania Paid More Than Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania

FOR what is believed to be the first time in history, the March budgetary allowance for the Ministry of Public Instruction in Roumania exceeded figures for the Ministry of War.

Hitherto when salaries of state employees have had to lag behind it has not been the soldiers and officers who went unpaid, but the teachers. The budget distribution figures for March recently announced by Mr. C. Argetoianu, Minister of Finance and Interior, allot 351,000,000 lei (about $20,000,000) to the teachers as against 330,000,000 lei to the army.

Europe Finds Test of Plans In Application

Problems of Austria and Hungary Typify Cases Demanding Action

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—To realize how easy it is to state the solutions of international problems and how difficult it is to apply them it is only necessary to turn to central Europe.

There we become aware at once of what is needed, but we remain dolefully wondering whether it can be accomplished. And yet Austria and Hungary in particular cannot be allowed to smash. They mean something to the whole of Europe.

We know that the spark which started the German and British and world financial troubles was blown from Austria when the Creditanstalt was in discomfiture. It is impossible to allow Austria and Hungary to drift to ruin, and yet so much needs reforming that the observer sometimes wonders whether steps will be taken in time.

There is first the dreadful obstacle of the tariff barriers. Before the World War these two countries were part of a much greater territorial unity and the various sections of that territorial unity supplied one another's requirements without internal impediments.

Economic Unity Broken

But with the breaking up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the formation of succession states, the area of each section shrunk and was separated from that of any other. There was no longer an unfettered exchange, though each section was still efficient in particular ways and deficient in particular things. Tariff walls destroyed the old economic unity.

Now it is obvious that though each succession state should be permitted to keep its personality, for purposes of mere economic existence there should be a removal of these barriers. Such an arrangement of central European trade as would make it easier for all the parties to live seems a common-sense proposition. Yet somehow it breaks constantly against the sentiment of nationalism.

And when Austria in despair turns toward Germany and tries to link its economic life with that of its great neighbor, the Czechoslovaks and the French oppose their veto. And when Hungary hints at the possibility of joining up with Austria and other Danubian countries, the bogey of the Danubian Confederation is evoked and there is a great outcry.

An element of the problem is political. If the nations could only be sure that Hungary and Austria were pursuing no vast diplomatic design they would doubtless be more amenable. There is still a lack of confidence.

Lack of Prudence Shown

A recent review of the prospects in Hungary and Austria was not too promising. Hungary has been obliged to come to an agreement with its creditors and has declared a transfer moratorium on all but its League of Nations loan. It is afraid that its currency will fall internally, and therefore to avert this has taken stringent measures to prevent dealings with foreign exchanges.

Like Austria, Hungary failed to behave with appropriate financial prudence when the control of the League of Nations was withdrawn in 1927. The utility of this League control has been proved in the case of both these countries. At the best, the position of Austria would have been onerous, for the large population of Vienna required greater markets than were internally available, and all Austria's efforts to develop industries and an export trade have been blocked by its neighbors.

Here again Austria resorts to the method of restricting imports, which cannot, in the wider view, be helpful. International aid must be forthcoming to save these countries from disaster; and it is to be trusted that with international aid there will be a real move toward the smashing of stupid trade barriers that have no place in central Europe.

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REICH BUDGET OMITS PAYMENT ON REPARATION

Expense Cuts of 20 P. C. Decreed for Quarter in Many Departments

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 31—Germany is taking steps to solve the Reich's budget difficulties by revision of both its domestic and international finances.

A decree issued today reduces expenditures in many government departments by 20 per cent for the next three months. At the same time it became known that the ministers who are preparing the forthcoming national budget definitely intend not to include expenditure for reparations.

The domestic decree is in line with the revenue deficit. Salaries are not affected. Most of the army and navy expenditure is untouched. All other departments are to reduce expenditures. It is pointed out here that the Reich's revenue is below estimates. Income of the first 11 months of the present budgetary year is 400,000,000 marks, about $95,000,000, less than estimated.

The present budget year was extended until June 30 by the decree of last October. Ordinarily the finance year would end today. The Reich hoped extension to midsummer would permit definite settlement of the reparations question by the time the new budget was required.

At all events, it is understood here that the budget will not be promulgated by decree. It is expected to be done by the Reichstag, which probably will meet at the end of April, following the Prussian elections.

Figures for the new budget are practically completed. It is expected to be balanced at 8,500,000,000 marks, as compared with 9,300,000,000 last year. The reduction indicates that reparations are not included, but no official statement to this effect has been forthcoming.

High officials, however, declare inclusion of a fund for reparations would be impossible. They recall the statement of the Chancellor, Dr. Heinrich Bruening, that Germany is not in a position to pay any more reparations. One official said that any government which submitted a budget providing for reparations payment would be swept from office in five minutes. This would be the first time since the World War reparations have not been included in Germany's budget.

Students Relate Coal Field Story To Support Bill

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31 — A vivid story of rough handling and ejection when they attempted to make a first-hand study of the Kentucky mine fields was laid before Senator Edward P. Costigan (D.) of Colorado today by a group of eastern college students.

On their way home from the mining fields, the students, led by Mr. Rob F. Hall, Columbia University, went to the Capitol this morning to lend their emphatic support to the Costigan resolution for a Senate investigation into conditions in Harlan and Bell Counties in Kentucky, where they had attempted to make an "impartial investigation."

Senator M. M. Logan (D.) of Kentucky advised the students to get the backing of their college for such an investigation as they proposed, expressing the belief that with a guarantee that they would not stir up trouble, mine owners would be willing for them to proceed.

More Students Go

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 31 (AP)—Mayor Horace Knowlton today granted a premit to a delegation from Commonwealth College to hold a street meeting here today before continuing its relief trip to the Kentucky mine strike areas.

Coolidge Settles With $2500 Check

ST. LOUIS, March 31 (AP)—Former President Calvin Coolidge has sent his check for $2500 in settlement of a court summons asking $100,000 damages instigated by Mr. Lewis Tebbetts, St. Louis insurance man, who claimed his reputation as an insurance man was damaged by a statement of Mr. Coolidge in a radio address last October.

Mr. Tebbetts, who says he is the "leading advocate in the United States of the so-called term life insurance policies," said Mr. Coolidge injured his reputation in the following statement over the air: "Beware of the so-called 'twister' and 'abstractor' or any agent who offers to save money for you by replacing your policy in another company."

The former President was served with a summons last month at his home in Massachusetts, preparatory to the filing of a damage suit by Mr. Tebbetts. The suit was not filed however. Mr. Tebbetts instituted similar action against the New York Life Insurance Company of which Mr. Coolidge was a director.

FOX FARM STARTED IN CHILE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MAGALLANES, Chile—A valuable consignment of 14 silver foxes has arrived here from Hamburg. The importer, Herr Gustav Icken, who intends to start the first experimental fox farm in Chilean Patagonia, has selected for the site "Los Robles," in the neighborhood of Rio Seco.

Welcome to American Dollars Denies Russia's Dire Forecast

Moscow Organ Publishes Pessimistic Commentary on Washington's Efforts to Stabilize Credit by Agencies Set Up by Government

By W. H. CHAMBERLIN

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Under the heading "The Beginning of Inflation in the United States" the Communist Party organ Pravda recently published a leading article which painted an uncommonly gloomy picture of the economic prospects in America, in connection with the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the adoption of other governmental measures designed to loosen and extend credit facilities. "Unlimited expansion of credit will not save from the crisis," according to Pravda, "but will draw into its orbit the gigantic American Federal Reserve System."

Pravda foresees that the measures will lead to an enormous expansion of the currency in circulation and declares that this "will mean monstrous inflation." It continues with the following melancholy forecast of the fate of the dollar:

"Inflation will logically lead to an enforced abandonment of the gold standard. From fear of inflation depositors will increasingly change their deposits into gold. The outflow of gold abroad will increase. This will lead to a quick diminution of the gold coverage of the Federal Reserve System, to the destruction of the dollar as a currency with a fixed gold equivalent. The inflationist measures in America will doubtless aggravate the crisis in the whole world."

One might imagine that when such an important newspaper as Pravda predicts such a dire future for the dollar, Soviet business organizations would begin to accept dollars with reserve and reluctance, if at all. As a matter of fact there is discrimination in connection with dollar payments in Moscow, but it is in favor of the American currency and not against it.

The American whose confidence in the dollar might have been shaken by the Pravda prophecies of economic disaster has an easy way of recovering it. He has only to compare the prices which are charged in Torgsin stores and in foreign currency hotels and restaurants with prices for similar goods and accommodations which are payable in rubles. Torgsin stores, it may be noted, are special shops, which now exist in all the cities and large towns of the Soviet Union, where

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

JOB FINDING ON BIG SCALE IS UNDER WAY

Boston Committee Plans to Rake City Fore and Aft for Employment

Job finding on a larger scale than ever before seen in Boston is under way with the Boston Emergency Committee on Unemployment under leadership of Mr. Edwin C. Johnson, chairman, and Mr. Julius Daniels, executive vice-chairman, coöperating with the American Legion, the United States Employment Service and a special women's committee under direction of Mrs. Charles Allen Porter, with headquarters at the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

Letters are being prepared today to be sent out to about 130,000 residents of the city of Boston within the next few days, pointing out in four pages the patriotic duty of all citizens to coöperate in finding jobs for the unemployed and the many advantages of having work done now when cost of repairs and odd jobs is the lowest in many years.

Every ward in the city and in some cases every precinct will have at least one headquarters from which canvassers totaling between 1500 and 2500 will work, calling at every house to find how many repairs and odd jobs can be secured.

The work discovered by the canvassers will be reported at once to the district headquarters, where unemployed will report regularly and men or women will be sent to each house where work is reported to be available. The work is to be paid for when finished at a fair rate, fixed by the committee in charge. Every job will be welcomed, whether it is only a two-hour job of cleaning the cellar or an extensive repair job requiring skilled carpenters or other workers.

Mr. Johnson, who is a former vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, general chairman of the American Legion drive, and one of the leading business men of the city, said today that he asks for the full cooperation of the public in this important work on a patriotic basis. The entire program is carefully mapped out with the closest possible coöperation with all units.

Chairmen of the chief committees on the Boston emergency committee in addition to Mr. Johnson are: Mrs. James E. Conway, chairman of the American Legion committee, and Mrs. Colyar P. Dodson, chairman of the planning and research committee. Maj. Paul H. Hines, chairman of the publicity committee; Mrs. Lewis J. Hunter, chairman of the neighborhood work committee; Mr. Arthur T. Lyman, chairman of the speakers committee; Mr. Richard Mitton, chairman of the commerce and industries committee; Mrs. Charles Allen Porter, chairman of the women's committee, and Mr. Ernest A. Johnson of the Boston Building Trades Council.

Minnesota Leads Nation In Drive for Million Jobs

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The United Action campaign has found 386,200 jobs for unemployed Americans since Feb. 15. The goal is 1,000,000.

Yesterday 39 states swelled the total by reporting 12,464 wage earners back in paying posts. Oklahoma led for the day with 2893. For the whole campaign, Minnesota is in the lead, with 34,625.

ARMY AIR MANEUVERS FACE ECONOMY DRIVE

WASHINGTON, March 31 (AP)—This year's maneuvers of the Army Air Corps may be canceled to save money.

War Department officials said Tuesday they had been discussing maneuver plans, but had not reached a decision. Indications point, they added, either to cancellation or great curtailment.

TRUCE ACCORD NEAR IN PARLEY AT SHANGHAI

Only One Point of Difference Blocks Way to Sino-Japanese Agreement

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, March 31—The question of a time limit for withdrawal of the Japanese troops around Shanghai proved an obstacle to agreement for a truce at today's session of the Sino-Japanese conference. The conference, which was attended by the ministers of the powers concerned, is agreed on practically all other points, providing that both parties maintain their positions and cease hostilities pending a round table conference. The Chinese have agreed to permit the Japanese to occupy five areas adjacent to the settlements temporarily, but insist that the Japanese fix a definite time limit for withdrawal inside the International Settlement. This the Japanese declined to do and the Chinese declare that they will not sign any agreement which does not contain a time limit.

The conference has adjourned until Saturday, while the neutrals attempt to arrange an agreement on this final point.

Meanwhile conditions inside the settlements and the adjacent areas are gradually returning to normality as the business men are becoming convinced that a virtual truce is now existing and will be observed even if the conferees cannot sign an agreement.

Soviet Army Activity Reported at Vladivostok

TOKYO, March 31 (AP)—The War Office published today an official report from Harbin telling of a concentration of 30,000 Soviet Russian troops at Vladivostok and said that the number has been increased steadily since last January by arrival of reinforcements from Europe.

Since the end of January, the report said, Soviet authorities have been confiscating the property of inhabitants of the Siberian maritime provinces whom they suspected of "White" tendencies. About 20,000 of these suspected "Whites" have been deported to central Siberia, it said.

Heavy motorized artillery passes through the streets of Vladivostok every day, it added, and the fortifications of the Russian island at the entrance to the harbor have been strengthened by at least a dozen new heavy guns.

Citizens of Vladivostok have been compelled to participate in anti-gas drills and a new Soviet airdrome has been established on Possiet Bay, near the Korean border, it concluded.

Chiang Greets League Commission in Nanking

NANKING, March 31 (AP) — The commissioners sent by the League of Nations to investigate the Sino-Japanese dispute were formally welcomed to the capital yesterday by Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

Typically Chinese atmosphere, with burning incense, brilliant red tapestries and dragon-shaped candles, pervaded the hall where the reception was held.

A distinctly American note was introduced, however, when energetic American movie camera men turned powerful spotlights on Marshal Chiang as he arose to deliver a brief address of welcome.

FRENCH DECREES BAR AMERICAN FLOORING

PARIS, March 31 (AP)—The official journal printed two decrees yesterday barring American-finished wood, such as oak flooring and similar products, from France until Jan. 1, 1933, and common woods until July 1, 1932, because of exhausted import quotas.

Two new classes of electrical goods, meters and transformers, were added to the electrical goods quota established in a decree issued Jan. 9.

FLEXIBILITY SOUGHT FOR CONSTITUTION

Revision of Article V Is Proposed by Senators Bingham and Hebert

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31 — A "flexible" Constitution, instead of the present "rigid" one, is the proposal advanced before the Senate Judiciary Committee by Senators Hiram Bingham (R.) of Connecticut and Felix Hebert (R.) of Rhode Island.

The time has come for a comprehensive constitutional amendment more drastic than any that have gone before, according to views expressed in the committee room. This would be a complete revision of Article V of the Constitution, which deals with the method of adding amendments. At present it is impossible to put amendments on controversial matters direct to the people. The Senators feel that the article should be completely rewritten to permit referenda on disputed points.

There have been 19 amendments to the Constitution in the 143 years since adoption, it was pointed out, and a twentieth amendment, the so-called Norris "lame duck" measure, is now in process of ratification, and seems likely to get the assent of three-fourths of the states. Half a dozen other amendments are in process of consideration by individual committees of House and Senate.

No other section of the Constitution has produced so many difficulties, legal and political, declared Mr. Hebert, in the course of discussion of three Bingham joint resolutions. Mr. Bingham agreed with his colleague that future submission of constitutional changes to the people, as distinguished from the state legislatures, could only be assured by rewriting Article V.

Mr. Bingham is a leader of the Senate wet bloc which has been advocating a liquor "referendum." Drys have insisted that it is impossible to get a popular referendum under the terms of the Constitution. Mr. Bingham's new proposal only relates indirectly to prohibition. He and Mr. Hebert feel that the Constitution could be improved by making it more flexible.

"It appears that a complete rewriting of the Fifth Article is not only advisable but necessary," Mr. Hebert declared. "'It seems to me that to correct the condition, the Fifth Article ought to be lifted out and rebuilt to meet the need of the present and the future."

Chile Seeks Sugar Deal With Mexico To Avert Famine

MEXICO CITY, March 31 (By U. P.)—Negotiations with the Mexican Sugar Stabilization Company for an exchange of Chilean nitrates, wheat and wool for Mexican sugar probably will be successfully completed soon, Señor Pedro de la Sota, Chilean Consul-General, informed the United Press yesterday. Señor de la Sota said he expected Chile to take 30,000 tons of Mexican sugar, valued at $1,500,000, within the next six months. American dollars are being used as the price basis in the negotiations.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 31 (By U. P.)—Señor Sotero del Rio, Minister of Public Welfare, conferred with sugar importers yesterday in an effort to avert a sugar famine which the importers declare to be inevitable unless the Government lifts its ban on purchases of foreign money.

Sugar has already doubled in price and retailers are carefully rationing their available supply to their customers. Many other articles of consumption have increased in value in the last few days, reflecting the embargo on transference of money abroad and the uncertainty regarding the value of the Chilean peso.

Czechoslovak Miners Extend Strike Zone

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

Prague, Czechoslovakia

March 31

CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S coal walkout which began a week ago in northwest Bohemia in consequence of the miners' refusal to accept a large number of dismissal notices on account of lack of orders has since extended to the coal fields at Moravska, Ostrava, and Kladno through Communist agitation for sympathetic action. Nearly half of the 83,000 Czechoslovak miners have now walked out.

In Parliament Czech and German Social Democrats are demanding nationalization of the mines and by-product works as the only solution of this problem.

Ontario School Plan Proposes Pay Roll Levy

Ways to Keep Farm Boys Away From City Areas Studied at Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, March 31—A 1 per cent tax on all earnings of more than $10 a week and not already municipally taxed, with a view of lightening the burden of school support borne by ordinary taxpayers, was advocated yesterday at the Ontario Educational Association Convention here by Dr. J. H. Putnam, retiring president of the association and chief inspector of Ottawa public schools.

Dr. Putnam suggested changes in the realm of administration and school financing to make the school system less centralized and more efficient, and proposed that the tax be collected by employers. It could be levied on the pay rolls of all employees except day laborers and domestic servants earning $10 a week or more and whose income was not taxed already by the municipal authorities.

How to keep rural boys from flocking to urban centers was the theme dealt with by Dr. G. L. Christie, director of the Ontario Agricultural College. In one rural community during a definite period of time, of the 386 farm boys enrolled, only 35 completed the work and graduated.

"Considering the high schools of Ontario we find that of every 100 pupils enrolled 80 leave without completing the course. Why is the work so organized as to dissatisfy pupils and turn them against education?" asked Dr. Christie. He recommended that the rural high school should become the vital center for agricultural instruction.

Ontario has three vocational agricultural departments in high schools. A visit to these revealed that a large number of farm boys are taking the vocational agricultural courses, that they are receiving a thorough training and are enthusiastic in the work.

Segregation of all subnormal people on a large farm in Ontario where they could be prevented from multiplying was proposed by Mr. J. H. Smith, school inspector for Stratford. Mr. M. A. Sorsoleil, Deputy Minister of Public Welfare, stated that at the present rate of increase of the subnormal population Ontario would require a new institution every five years. He deplored the absence of socializing influences from the curriculum of secondary schools.

Regretting the fact that mothers no longer sing at home, Mrs. Vera Russell, music supervisor of Halton County, stated that music breeds courtesy. She pointed out the advantages of music teaching in the schools. "In my school choirs I did not once encounter rudeness; music breeds good manners. More than once I have seen a pinched and hungry face light up with pleasure when singing a favorite song."

'Is Dem Things Yonder Cotton Bolls?' 'No, Suh-ree! Dem Is Gasoline Bulbs'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 31—"Away down South in the land of cotton" may have to be changed eventually to "Away down South in the land of gasoline made from cottonseed," if the magic wand of chemistry is waved over the cotton fields some day, it was declared at the American Chemical Society convention here yesterday.

Cottonseed oil, now used as salad dressing and for other cooking purposes, will yield as high as 57 per cent good quality gasoline by means of a "cracking process," according to Dr. Gustav Egloff and Dr. J. C. Morrell of Universal Oil Products Company.

Filling stations in Dixie cotton fields, interstate pipe lines through which suspended solutions of cellulose for paper making can flow, and utilization of a heretofore waste material which may result in a profitable industry for the Southwest were among the ideas chemists unfolded.

"Although from the present economic standpoint, production of gasoline from cottonseed oil is remote, due to vast supplies of crude oil on hand, this production is quite practicable technically," Dr. Egloff said.

Raw materials not now being utilized may become the basis for a southwestern United States fertilizer industry, as a result of a new process announced by the United States bureau of mines and described to the chemists by Dr. Everett Partridge and Foster Frass, the inventors. It consists of treating polyhalite, a complex salt, with hydrogen or some other reducing agent. Potash, chief ingredient of fertilizers, in polyhalite then goes into solution in water; the water is evaporated and there is the concentrated potash, just like that.

Aztec Discoveries Put Under Analysis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The theory advanced by Mrs. Zelia B. Nuttal, American archæological authority, that the remains of Cuauhtemoc, the last Aztec ruler were uncovered with the treasures recently found in the ruins of Monte Alban, has met with a serious reception by Mexican natural scientists.

Announcing her theory at an assembly of the Mexican Geographical and Statistical Society, Mrs. Nuttal stated that she based her belief on the nature of various objects brought out of the ruins by Señor Alfonso Caso, governmental archæologist in charge of the excavations, and on the eagle that was worked onto some of the gold ornaments.

HOUSE HEADS TOWARD EVEN BUDGET KEEL

Teamwork Speeds Deficit Cut by $368,500,000 From $1,241,000,000

STOCK TRANSFER TAX YIELDS $75,000,000

Impending Bonus Debate Casts Shadow—Hoover Veto Held Hopeful Certainty

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31 — The House today passed the one-quarter of 1 per cent stock transfer tax, estimated to add $75,000,000 to the budget-balancing revenue bill.

With the enactment of this tax, and the one-eighth of 1 per cent tax on bonds and one-twentieth of 1 per cent tax on commodity exchange transactions, that followed shortly after, the chief controversial features of the new tax bill had been disposed of.

Opposition to the stock transfer tax was led by the New York delegation under Representative John J. O'Connor (D.). When the vote was taken it gave a majority of 207 to 39 in favor of placing the heaviest stock tax ever imposed on Wall Street.

The stock transfer tax was originally proposed by Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York, and his coalition bloc united with regulars to pass it. With the defeat of the sales tax under his leadership, Representative LaGuardia had emerged victorious on two major controversies in the fiscal situation.

Firearm Impost

Prior to enactment of the tax, the House Ways and Means Committee had brought in a proposal for a new impost of 10 per cent on firearms and shells, estimated to yield $4,500,000.

Representative Charles R. Crisp (D.) of Georgia, acting chairman of the committee, also got in touch with the Treasury Department, it was learned today, to secure official estimates of the yield of all the new tax items thus far passed or proposed. Responsibility for these estimates was passed to the Treasury, and the committee will be guided by them, it was learned. If the Treasury estimate shows that expected taxes are less than required to balance the budget, then, according to Mr. Crisp, additional taxes will be introduced tomorrow. In any case the budget will be balanced.

The stock transfer tax will yield a good deal more than the estimated $75,000,000 when normal times return.

The two chief questions still remaining are whether the oil and coal tax-tariff will remain in the law and whether the Swing amendment greatly increasing surtaxes on large incomes will continue in effect. The House reconsiders its entire handiwork on the tax bill, when it ends its session probably tomorrow as Committee of the Whole, and resumes its hearing as the House proper.

Two Chief Questions

Action on the stock transfer tax followed passage of earlier amendments expected to produce $293,500,000 of the $1,241,000,000 goal. Outstanding among those passed yesterday was that raising first-class postage from 2 cents to 3 cents, designed to raise $135,000,000.

While House leaders were pleased by the discipline and order of the members, an undercurrent of doubt was still evident, in connection with the forthcoming fight over cash payment of the veterans' adjusted service certificates, or bonus, which would cost the Treasury $2,000,000,000. House members, it is recalled, pledged themselves on Tuesday, by a rising vote, to balance the budget. In answer to the unusual appeal of Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas.

Members Pledged

But at the same time it is recalled that 167 members were previously pledged to the passage of the bonus bill, with 177 listed as noncommittal. Knowing the erratic temper of the House, which has ranged in the past three weeks from complete revolt against constituted leadership to just as complete docility, the next step after passage of the tax measure is admittedly in doubt.

That the budget will eventually be balanced, either through the aid of the Senate or by means of a Hoover veto of the bonus legislation, is the hope expressed on all sides.

The complete list of the taxes passed yesterday, adding an expected $293,500,000 to the taxes previously passed, with the total thus far written into the bill, estimated at $743,500,000, follow:

Surtax bracket lowered to $6000, $7,000,000.

Corporation exemption reduced to $1000, $6,000,000.

Repeal of net loss provision, $20,000,000.

Penalty for consolidated returns, $18,000,000.

Increase of corporation rate to 13½ per cent, $5,000,000.

Mechanical refrigerators and parts, 5 per cent, $4,500,000.

Soft drinks, 1921 rates restored, $11,000,000.

Safe deposit box rentals, 10 per cent, $1,000,000.

Postal increase, first class from 2 to 3 cents, $135,000,000.

Telephone and telegraph communications, $33,000,000.

Admission above 46 cents, 1 cent on each 10 cents, $40,000,000.

Capital bond and stock issues, 10 per cent, $21,000,000.

CHICAGO SCHOOL CRISIS AFFECTED BY DEPENDENTS

Many Families Involved in Failure of City to Pay Teachers

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—A bird's-eye view of the financial problems of Chicago's teachers, who have had only three months' cash pay since last April, is given by the Chicago Principals' Club, which has made a summary of replies to its questionnaire received from nearly half of the city's teaching force.

A final statement is being prepared as late replies come in, and this may change the percentages somewhat, as it is possible that the persons first to reply are those who are most severely affected by the pay shortage. However, the data now in hand show that a large proportion of the total teaching staff have financial problems as a result of the situation.

All of the 6315 teachers filling out blanks, or 43 per cent of the total number in the system, said they had persons at least partially dependent upon them. The total number of these partial dependents was listed as 10,323. In addition, half of the teachers answering said they had 10,105 persons wholly dependent upon them. This brought the total number of people outside the profession directly affected by the pay situation of these 6000 or more teachers up to more than 20,000.

About half of the teachers answering said they had been affected by bank failures for a total of more than $2,000,000. Nearly all had been hit in some way, about two-thirds of them stating they had had a drop of more than $11,000,000 in depreciated assets.

About half the teachers owed for rent, about two-thirds of them for clothing, about one-third for food. Many reported that they had to make financial sacrifices by stopping payment on homes, life insurance, household goods and other purchases. About one-third of their number had borrowed on insurance policies, another slightly larger group had made loans on personal notes, and 805 had borrowed at the high terms charged for small loans. More than one-third stated they were living in homes where unemployment is a problem. Almost all said they had lowered their scale of living.

The report was compiled by Mr. Irvin A. Wilson, president of the Chicago Principals' Club.

PI OMICRON CHAPTER ORGANIZED IN BOSTON

Establishment in Boston of a Massachusetts Gamma Chapter of Pi Omicron, national women's organization sponsored by the University Guild, with a membership of more than 60,000, is announced by Miss Marjorie White, regional director. Prof. Edward A. Post of Boston University has been appointed program director.

Under the guidance of Professor Post, the group will take up studies of literature and will review books and current events. The local chapter, Miss White pointed out, will give an opportunity to business, professional and club women to become better acquainted with the latest cultural subjects. Headquarters have been established in the Hotel Touraine.

Speaking Awards Made at Harvard

Victorious over a field of 47 contestants for the Boylston and Lee Wade prize-speaking awards, M. F. Loewenstein '32 and Charles Sedgwick '34 are announced as winners in the final contest held last evening in the Music Building. Harvard University, Leo Srole '33 and J. C. Willis '32 received two other Boylston awards.

In announcing the winners, Roger Wolcott '99, chairman of the judging committee, said the competitors were evenly matched. Loewenstein's oration was the conclusion to "The Impeachment of Warren Hastings" by Edmund Burke. Sedgwick rendered "Mother and Poet" by Elizabeth Barrett Browning.

John Knowles Paine Hall was filled nearly to capacity for the occasion and in commenting on the contest, F. O. Packard, assistant professor of public speaking and in charge of the awards, said, "The most pleasing element in the whole contest this year has been the interest shown by the large audience." A total of $170 was awarded, $50 to the winner from the Lee Wade award; $50 to the second speaker as the first Boylston prize; and two additional prizes of $35 each to the next two men.

Theaters

"The New Moon"

Boston Opera House—The Bostonians present "The New Moon," by Messrs. Sigmund Romberg, Frank Mandel and Oscar Hammerstein 2d.

Post-war operettas at pre-war prices became an actuality last night with the presentation by the newly-organized Bostonians, who happily chose the tuneful Romberg hit of several years ago to open their season. Last night's performance of this swashbuckling tale of New Orleans and France in 1791 was exceptionally well done, with a movement one hardly expects in the first performance of a repertory company. It went off with the clockwork regularity of a Broadway production.

Vocally the cast was competent with the Phillippe of Mr. William O'Neal outstanding. This actor has a splendid tenor voice and histrionic ability. Mr. Michael Bartlett, who sang Robert, has a voice pleasing in the upper register but weak in low tones. Miss Charlotte Lansing gave an accomplished performance of the high-tempered Marianne, and Miss Louise Brown charmed the audience with her spontaneous performance of Julie. Mr. Pierre DeReeder handled the orchestra with intelligence.

EVENTS TONIGHT

English Folk Dance Society: Country dance, Boston Teachers' College, 8.

Women's City Club of Boston: Dinner meeting; address, "Some Results of Six Years' Bird-Banding," by Mr. Laurence B. Fletcher, president, Northeastern Bird-Banding Association, clubhouse, Beacon Street, 6:30.

Boston University School of Education Alpha Lambda Chapter, Phi Beta Kappa: Annual "ladies' night," dinner meeting, speaking program, Hotel Westminster, 6:30.

"Pudding on the Ritz," annual spring show of Hasty Pudding Club, Harvard University, clubhouse, Cambridge, 8:30.

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, until 10, through April 2.

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, 8:30, through April 2.

Presentation of "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," by Village Players, Unitarian Parish House, Newton Centre, 8:15, through April 1.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): Lecture in "Art of Living Series," on "Religion"; Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, speaker on "Science and Religion," Vialle Room, 7.

City Club of Boston: Address, "The American Crisis," by Mr. Will Durant, preceded by dinner, clubhouse, 14 Somerset Street, 6.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Lecture, "America in Fiction," by Miss Celina Lewis, 6. Lecture on "Youth Faces the World," by Prof. Anton de Haas, 7.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated travelogue, "Me and Another Mule," by Dr. DeWitt G. Wilcox, lecture hall, Boylston Street, 8.

Evening musicale, commemorating 200th anniversary of Joseph Haydn; "Laneside," home of Mr. F. L. W. Richardson, South Street, 8:15.

New England Ladies' Hairdressers Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

Allied Trade Association: Dinner meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Harvard University: Tenth in series of lectures on "Application of Multi-lens Air Photographs to General Topographic and Exploratory Mapping," by Maj. James W. Bagley, Institute of Geographical Exploration, 8 (open to public).

Theaters

Shubert—"If Booth Had Missed," 8:15.
Plymouth—"Hay Fever," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"His Love Song," German film. Continuous from 1 to 11.
Copley—"The Song and Dance Man," 8:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 2:30.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Home Beautiful Exposition, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through April 2.

Harvard University: Second lecture in German, "Dürer and Holbein," by Dr. Curt Glaser, large lecture room, Fogg Art Museum, 4:30.

Boston Arena: Horse racing tournament, benefit Burroughs Newsboys Foundation, through April 2.

Children's Museum of Boston: Meeting, Book Trails Club, 4; awarding of prizes in stamp exhibition contest, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain.

Massachusetts Laundrymen's Association: Meetings, 9 and 2; executive meeting, 9; Copley-Plaza Hotel.

New England Women's Press Association: "History" card party, Hotel Statler, afternoon.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Luncheon in honor of Mr. Lennox Robinson, author of "The Far-Off Hills" Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 12.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Washingtoniana, Daumier lithographs; engravings by and after Turner, Shohaku Soga's paintings and etchings.

Casson Galleries 575 Boylston Street—Paintings and drawings by Robert Spencer. Through April 2.

Boston Art Club, Nembury and Dartmouth Streets—Newspaper artists of Boston. Through April 2.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Paintings by Harold Rotenberg. Through April 2.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Small sculptures of "Youth and Sporting Life," by Amelia Peabody. Through April 9.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Small water colors and oils; early American maps.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General Print Show.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Monitor News on Air Daily From WHDH

AROUND the world of news in 15 minutes is featured by The Christian Science Monitor in its daily broadcast from Station WHDH (361 meters-830 kilocycles). This program, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," is given each week day at 6:30 p. m. (eastern standard time).

Steamship Lines Enter New Agency

Boston representation of more than a score of American and foreign steamship lines, serving ports all over the world, is today transferred to a new steamship corporation, chartered under Massachusetts laws, which tomorrow takes over the offices occupied for 12 years by Rogers & Webb. The new firm is known as Peabody & Lane, Inc., of which Mr. Arthur Lane is president and Mr. Robert E. Peabody is treasurer.

Regular lines operating to Boston and represented by the new firm include the Yankee Line to Hamburg and Bremen, American Diamond Line to Antwerp and Rotterdam, American Hampton Roads Line to London and other United Kingdom ports, Oriole Line to Manchester, Liverpool and Cork, Silver Line to the Far East and Dutch East Indies, Shepard Line to Pacific coast ports and the Wilhelmsen Line coming inward from Scandinavian ports.

The firm is to engage in the chartering business and transportation of bulk cargoes of all kinds.

FABRE LINE TAKES AWAY 38 DEPORTEES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31 (AP)—Thirty-eight aliens, 19 from New York City and 19 from New England, believed by Federal agents to be the largest group ever deported on one boat sailing out of New England, were sent back to Old World countries when the steamer Sinaia of the Fabre Line sailed from here yesterday.

Among the deportees were men accused of operating disreputable places, having served two or more penitentiary sentences, peddling narcotics among enlisted men of the navy at Newport, and with having deserted foreign crews and engaged in service as seamen on American coastwise vessels. Six nationalities were represented, it was said.

TAX ON TRADING FUTURES OPPOSED

Members of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange in a protest meeting in Boston yesterday opposed the federal plan to increase the tax on trading in grain and cotton futures from one cent for each $100 of business done to five cents, which is expected to come up in Congress late today.

Mr. Paul T. Rothwell, president of the exchange, told the 30-odd members attending that word had been received here from Washington that the proposal was slated for consideration today as part of the program of balancing the national budget. Individual members immediately telegraphed their congressmen and senators opposition to the plan as it affected grain.

ROOSEVELT INDORSED

PORTLAND, Maine, March 31 (AP)—An instructed delegation for Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York and a platform plank calling for re-submission of the Eighteenth Amendment to the people, were voted by the Maine State Democratic Convention here yesterday.

ROOSEVELT LIST WINS PLACE

Massachusetts delegates - at - large pledged to Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt won first place on the presidential primary ballot on the Democratic side at the official drawing for ballot position of all delegates conducted by Mr. Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, in his office yesterday.

Guard Fund Holds Up Budget Action

Legislative committees on conference are today attempting to iron out differences which have arisen between the two branches of the General Court relative to a proposed $5000 increase in the state budget appropriation for the National Guard. This amendment, proposed by the Senate, held up the passage of the state budget bill when the House refused to concur yesterday.

Reconsideration of the rejected bill further to regulate taxicabs was moved and the motion accepted by the House yesterday. The bill was returned to the Committee on Cities. Without debate, the measure to authorize the Division on the Necessaries of Life to investigate the prices charged for coal and coke was passed to a third reading. Substitution prevailed over an adverse committee report on a petition to prohibit the employment of aliens on public works projects.

Several attempts in the Senate to reconsider bills previously rejected were lost. Among them were the proposals to prohibit service charges by gas and electric companies and to eliminate certain educational requirements for civil service applicants.

Confirmation was reported by the Executive Council on Gov. Joseph B. Ely's appointment of Mr. H. Oscar Rocheleau of Worcester as Sheriff of Worcester County.

HUBBARD CHORUS TO GIVE CONCERT

The Hubbard Chorus, a newly formed Boston organization, composed of more than 70 voices, will present its first concert next Tuesday at 8:15 p. m. in Jordan Hall.

The soloists will be chosen from the ranks of musicians in Boston and vicinity, in an endeavor to obtain recognition for young local artists. The program will consist of an Easter Cantata as well as miscellaneous numbers and solos.

WILLIAMS AND OBERLIN MEET

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., March 31 (AP)—Williams College concluded its intercollegiate debating season here last night with a no-decision match with Oberlin College of Oberlin, Ohio, on the question "Resolved: That Socialism offers a surer remedy for our economic difficulties than Capitalism."

CANAAN VALLEY REFORESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARSONS, W. Va.—In the picturesque Canaan Valley 53 men are setting out 320,000 Norway spruce trees. The planting extends over 600 acres and each man plants about 400 daily. The program contemplates planting of 5000 acres by 1934.

Welcome to American Dollars Denies Russia's Dire Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

products of especially good quality are sold at comparatively moderate prices in exchange for gold and foreign currency.

A kilogram of butter in the Torgsin establishments costs 2 rubles and 40 kopecs (nominally a little more than $1.20). In cooperative stores, where butter is sold in extremely small monthly rationed quantities, if at all, the price is five rubles a kilogram.

Commercial Stores Higher

In so-called state commercial stores, where prices are much higher than in the cooperative shops and no rationing restrictions are enforced, butter, when obtainable, costs 16 rubles a kilogram. Cheese, which costs two rubles and 40 kopecks a kilogram in the Torgsin, is priced at 18 rubles a kilogram in the commercial stores. Sausage, which is 1½ rubles a kilogram when paid for in dollars at the Torgsin, is exactly 10 times as expensive when priced in rubles at a commercial store.

A cake of soap is sold on Torgsin conditions for 20 kopecks. The sale of a soap of poorer quality at two rubles for a cake of the same size attracts a long queue of eager purchasers. Textile goods which are priced at 45 kopecks a meter when the kopecks represent dollars or other solid foreign currencies realize three rubles a meter when sold for rubles. A pair of low shoes can be had for 16 rubles and 50 kopecks (gold) in Torgsin. They would cost more than 100 rubles in an ordinary state shop.

All this goes to show that Pravda's belief in the imminent loss of the value of the dollar through "inflation" is apparently not shared by the directors of the Soviet commercial enterprises, who are willing to offer considerable advantages in the matter of price in order to attract as many dollars as possible into their possession.

Large Increase in Currency

Part of the explanation for the extremely high prices which prevail in shops and enterprises which are operated on a ruble basis is to be found in the fact that one part of the financial program of the Five-Year Plan has been overfulfilled with dubious benefit to the national economy.

Whereas the original Five-Year Plan called for a figure of 3,200,000,000 rubles of currency in circulation by 1933 the actual amount of currency already in circulation is in excess of 5,000,000,000 rubles.

Since Oct. 1, 1928, when the amount of currency was 1,970,800,000 rubles, the issue of currency has increased by more than 2½ times, although some foodstuffs (notably meat and dairy products) have become distinctly scarcer and the supply of manufactured goods, in so far as it has grown at all, has certainly not increased in corresponding proportions. Hence the disproportion between the too abundant money and the too scanty consumable goods which the state is trying to correct by driving up the price level to greater and greater heights.

Whether this process is to be called inflation or not, it has given the ruble, in relation to its official value, the lowest purchasing power of any widely used currency in the world; a fact which should always be kept in view in computing the real value of Soviet wages and salaries.

LIQUOR FINES RISE TO TOTAL OF $10,250

Fines in liquor cases beore Judge James A Lowell in the Federal District Court continued to mount yesterday with the day's total of $4000 bringing the figure for the first three days of the week to more than $10,250.

Included among those convicted and fined yesterday was Joseph Ray of Woburn, who was assessed $1500 for conspiracy to sell, possess and transport liquor. Ray is the first defendant to plead guilty on the indictment returned recently by the grand jury, which heard evidence in wire-tapping cases.

SHANNON TROPHY GOES TO THE 'BUDS'

Buds, the evening division debating society of Boston University's college of business administration, has won permanent possession of the Shannon Trophy, interdepartmental debating prize at Boston University, university officials announced yesterday. The evening division team has won the cup in three of the eight years the trophy has been up for competition.

Mr. George Shannon, a graduate of B. U. C. B. A. offered the cup in 1924 to be retained by the team winning it three times. Mr. Alfred E. Smith of Somerville, Mass., and Frank Sleeper of Lawrence, Mass., comprised the winning evening division team this year.

Many Seek Valued Radio Band Rights

A last-minute rush of amateur radio operators kept employees in the office of the radio supervisor for the New England district busy today filling out supplementary indorsements of licenses that will permit the New England amateurs to operate radio phones on the 80- and 20-meter bands after April 1.

Approximately 200 applicants have been examined, according to Mr. C. C. Kolster, New England supervisor. Nearly 3000 licensed amateurs throughout the district have been notified about the new ruling. Because 80- and 20-meter bands are good for long distances, government officials regard it essential that those operating on these frequencies have considerable knowledge of radio transmission in order to minimize interference with foreign stations.

Formerly holders of amateur operator licenses were allowed to operate either code or phone sets on any of the specified bands. Under the new arrangement operators who have not received the indorsement will be forced to confine their activities to the 5- and 175-meter bands, which have a limited range.

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35 years in business. Thousands to recommend us for honest values and high-grade workmanship.
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On the Entire 10th Floor
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$46.75 Complete
Small radio . . . big value! Come in, see it, hear it . . . your own eyes and ears will find both visible and audible proof of its superiority. And the Flint-Bruce reputation for splendid service is second to no one!
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It buys your choice of all the smartest styles
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"It's made a big difference in our meals, Mary, since you started serving Van Dyk Foods. I don't know of any other table delicacies that are quite so delicious. Van Dyk ought to put me on their payroll, for I spread their praises everywhere I go."
ONE of our best advertisements is the continuous praise that our thousands of satisfied customers spread on every hand. Men and women who have once tried Van Dyk foods are seldom content with any other.
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SPECIALISTS SINCE 1760 IN BEVERAGES, SPICES, EXTRACTS, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS.
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Consult local telephone directory for store addresses.

FINE COWARD SHOES
complement any Spring costume
Coward shoes are so beautifully made, so smartly designed, and above all, so *perfectly comfortable* that they are the first choice of discriminating women.
No pinched toes, no rubbed heels, no uncomfortable insteps when you wear Coward shoes, for Coward shoes are scientifically designed to fit the feet and to *give* with every movement of their intricate bone and muscle structure.
Illustrated, is but one of our large assortment for Spring.
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Blue, black, or brown kid, trimmed with Lizard. Also all snakeskin.

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Shoes for Men, Women and Children
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30 West Street, Near Tremont, Boston

No one wants cheap clothes, but good clothes cheaper.

"Hasn't your pencil slipped a bit? Aren't you a little late advertising your SALE suits and overcoats? Aren't you afraid men will stock up on bargains and not buy your new Spring stuff?"
Such are the questions we hear every day.
The answer?
The man who wants bargains, buys bargains—and we're glad our End-of-Season Sale can take care of him.
$25 now for men's suits that were $35 to $50.
$35 now for men's suits that were $55 to $75.
$28 now for "broken lots" of men's overcoats that were $45 to $70.
The man who wants the very latest thing in everything he wears, buys from our new Spring stocks, and, confidentially, he's not by any means in the minority!
So everybody's happy and business at our "six corners" is very good, thank you.
Have you seen the new Scotch Mists* for Spring?
What a temptation at $50—the new "low" for the smartest and most practical overcoat a man can own!
*Registered Trademark for our all-wool Scotch cheviot, woven for rainproofing after our own exclusive formula.
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W. C. T. U. ISSUES PLEA TO TRADE AGAINST BEER

Effect as Depressant on Other Lines Pointed Out at Chicago Meeting

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—An appeal to chambers of commerce to support prohibition because restoring beer to legal status would act as a depressant on other industries was prepared here by the National W. C. T. U. and presented to delegates at the regional conference of the organization as it closed yesterday.

Each delegate from local unions in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan received two mimeographed copies of an extended discussion of the question to take home. One is intended for the local Chamber of Commerce, the other for the local newspaper. By this means the National W. C. T. U. hopes to clear up in this region what it regards as misleading statements in a report of the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, which recently adopted a resolution for the modification of the National Prohibition Act to legalize 2.75 per cent beer.

The statement of the Association of Commerce is analyzed sentence by sentence in the W. C. T. U. communication and each point is answered with a fact. "As business men, members of chambers of commerce should realize there is sound authority for denying the claim that restoring beer to a legal status will aid business," the delegates were told. "The best economists are a unit in declaring that the beer industry would offer so great a competition to other industries as to cause serious business trouble."

Referendum Opposed

The conference, after hearing discussion by officers of the new strategy of wets for the repeal of prohibition, went on record in opposing a proposal to submit a repeal amendment providing for state control of the liquor traffic to be ratified by state conventions.

"It is not resubmission, neither is it a plan for reaffirmation of the Eighteenth Amendment," the convention findings declared. "It is a proposal to open the way for repeal."

In an appeal for activity at the polls the statement continued, "We are convinced that dry sentiment can best be vocalized at the ballot box; therefore we are committed to dry planks in party platforms and the nomination and election of dry . . . officials. This country cannot substitute liquor control for civic consciousness and expect good government."

Representatives of other organizations which have adopted resolutions for prohibition appeared on the conference program, including Mrs. William Gourley of the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs and Mrs. Oliver R. Aspegren, of the Illinois Parent-Teachers Association.

Education for Children

"Every woman in this organization should be a broadcasting station to spread information about the benefits of prohibition and about the stand of candidates on this issue," Mrs. Gourley said.

More thorough temperance education for children was asked by Mrs. Aspegren. Much good was accomplished recently, she said, by having a noted temperance speaker from Canada talk on temperance in the schools of her city, Evanston, Ill., during an entire week. More of this kind of fundamental work was needed, however, said Mrs. Aspegren, if resolutions in behalf of prohibition were to be followed up effectively.

In the four states participating in this conference there are 1,237,635 new voters since the last general election, reported Miss Winona Jewell, general secretary of the Young People's Branch of the W. C. T. U. "It is up to the drys to reach the first voters first," she said.

The task before these young people is a stiff one, observed Miss Helen Hood, former president of the Illinois W. C. T. U. In Illinois voters will have 1703 names presented to them on their ballots, she said, commenting. "In the face of this enormous army of names we must put all our energy this year on right information to the voter."

Group at Norfolk Hopes to Recover Lindbergh Baby

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—Although there is no indication that the intermediaries of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in Norfolk, Va., have continued their contact with the supposed kidnapers of the baby during the last few days, Rear Admiral Guy H. Burrage, U. S. N., retired, one of the group, is still hopeful of the success of the negotiations.

Admiral Burrage's replies to questions regarding the progress of efforts of the group to have Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. returned to his parents, followed a conference between the three intermediaries yesterday afternoon. The other two persons who are working with the Admiral are the Very Rev. H. Dobson-Peacock and Mr. John H. Curtis, a Norfolk shipbuilder.

The Admiral revealed that he was confident he was dealing with the actual kidnapers of the child. "When I say convinced, I mean we have evidence that we are dealing with the kidnapers," he added.

He admitted that no contact had been made with the supposed abductors since Sunday, if then, and that no arrangements had been made with Colonel Lindbergh for payment of a ransom. In some quarters it was reported that Colonel Lindbergh had been in touch with the kidnapers before the three men in Norfolk entered the case.

Despite the apparently slight progress in the case, Colonel Lindbergh remains confident that the baby will be returned to him and Mrs. Lindbergh, it was reported in informed circles.

Work of Beavers Found Valuable

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—Protect the beavers and save money for the Government in its fish propagation work, is the advice of Dr. Albert S. Hazzard, formerly of Cornell University, who has been conducting steam and lake surveys for the bureau of fisheries.

The beavers' habit of making pools behind their dams in mountain streams increases the abundance of plant and insect food available for fish, he explains. He recommends the protection of beavers as an aid to fish cultural work where damage to timber does not occur and where water temperature is not too high.

In Utah, Dr. Hazzard points out, beavers are aiding the fish cultural work of the bureau to a considerable degree. The value of pools in connection with this work is so great that in England such bodies are formed by artificial means and at considerable expense, but the beavers in the United States, where they are allowed to increase in number, are in many instances improving the cold headwater streams without cost to any one, he said.

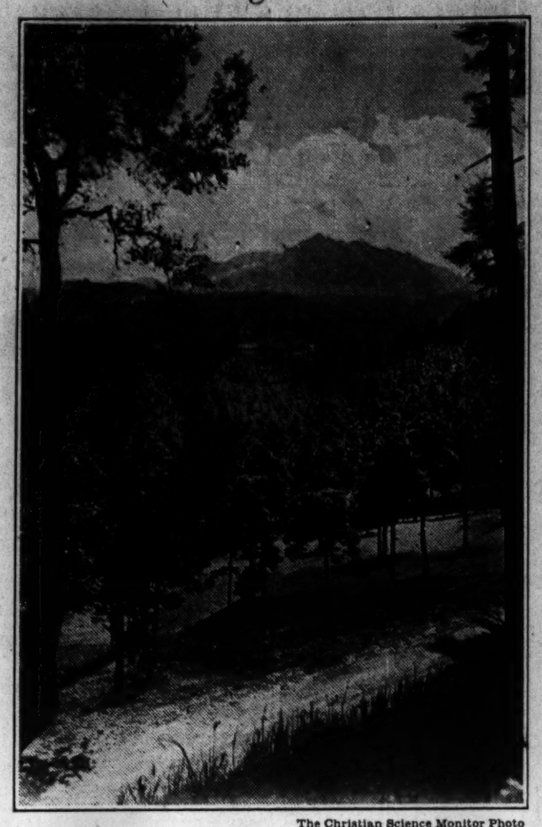
HOOVER'S DRY STAND BACKED BY QUAKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 31—A resolution to uphold President Hoover's stand on prohibition and the Volstead Act was adopted by the Friends Temperance Association at their fifty-second annual meeting here.

Educational work among some 539 Philadelphia schools was described by Miss Caroline W. Diehl and Mrs. Ethel C. Noble, the visiting teachers, who described their work as being an effort to build up an abstinence tradition among school children.

Cloud Mirror Higher Than Titicaca



The Christian Science Monitor Photo

In the Foreground, Road Leading to Distant Peak, Nevado de Toluca, in Mexico, Cupping in Its Crater the "Lake of the Moon" at 14,800 Feet Elevation.

Soldiers to Guard Polls in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, March 31 (AP)—The entire Republic will be under military control for 12 hours Sunday, April 3, during the primary elections for the selection of party candidates for the general elections on July 3.

All soldiers are to be confined to their barracks Saturday and all leaves of absence cancelled. Complete civilian disarmament will be in force. Upward of 500 candidates are seeking the 168 federal deputy posts that must be filled this year. About 18 federal senators are to be chosen, and also state officials in most states.

INJUNCTION GUARDS NAME OF TIFFANY

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Tiffany & Company, Fifth Avenue jewelers, Tuesday obtained from Justice Edward S. Dore of the Supreme Court a permanent injunction restraining Tiffany Productions, Inc., motion picture producers, from using the name of "Tiffany."

Justice Dore said some of the Tiffany family has been connected with the jewelry concern since its founding, while no one of that name has been connected with the motion picture company since its incorporation in 1921. While the motion picture company has been using the name Tiffany since 1921, the jewelers did not protest until 1928, when the motion picture concern began a vast advertising campaign, Justice Dore said in his decision.

Civil Air Travel Shows Big Advance

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—A total of 2,389,862 passengers was carried last year by civil aircraft in the United States, which in all types of operations flew 141,729,107 miles, Col. Clarence M. Young, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Aeronautics announced yesterday.

There was a substantial increase in traffic over scheduled air lines in 1931 over 1930 but the activities of miscellaneous operators decreased. Miscellaneous operations include student instruction, experimental flying, charter work, sightseeing, crop dusting, aerial photography, and pleasure flying. A total of 1,867,517 passengers was carried in this type of operations in 1931 compared with 2,298,241 the year before and 108,269,760 miles were flown compared with 94,343,115 in 1930.

Scheduled air lines, including domestic routes and American operated lines extending into Canada, Mexico, Central and South America carried 522,345 passengers in 1931 and the miles flown were 47,385,987 compared with 417,505 passengers and 36,945,203 miles in 1930.

Mexican Crater Lake Accessible By Tourist Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—One of the highest lakes in the world, lying 3000 feet higher than the famous Lake Titicaca of Peru, has been made easily accessible to the touring motorist through the opening of an improved roadway to the top of the extinct "Nevado de Toluca" volcano in the state of Mexico.

The lake, which is called "El Lago de la Luna," or "Lake of the Moon," is 14,800 feet above sea level, and is one-half a mile in length, with a width of slightly more than 1000 feet. Tests conducted by Mr. Robert Lyndian, German Alpine expert, show that the water reaches a depth of 600 feet. The water is potable.

Near this lake and lying between the peaks of the mountain top is a smaller body of water approximately half the size of the larger lake, with a depth of 40 feet.

BRAZIL SETS CLOCKS BACK

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, March 31 (AP)—Brazil will set its clocks back one hour at 1 a. m. tomorrow, ending the first season of daylight saving time this country ever tried.

CURRY IMPLIES TAMMANY MAY AID DARK HORSE

Says, in Washington, New York Doesn't Want to Hog Everything

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 31—A new element of uncertainty stalked into the Democratic Presidential corral yesterday, upsetting the predictions and calculations of observers and leaving the gate to the nomination wide open again for any number of dark horses.

It came in the form of a definite assurance by Mr. John F. Curry, head of Tammany Hall, that the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention will not decide on its choice until it reaches Chicago and that it is quite likely to bolt its two favorites, Mr. Alfred E. Smith and Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, and hit upon some less smartly groomed mustang from either west or south of the Hudson.

The fact that Mr. Curry should even hold a press conference in this city was in itself enough to upset the equanimity of those who have the political future plotted in advance. Coming after a series of frequent visits during which he has been in long conferences with national party leaders it indicates that the Tammany leader is taking a very important part in the national affairs of the party.

It was noted that Speaker John N. Garner changed his policy on the tax bill from one of aloofness to one of energetic participation after a conference with the Tammany leader and that when he made his earnest plea for a balanced budget Mr. Curry was sitting appraisingly in the gallery.

With the tax matter cleared up and on the road to solution Mr. Curry, whose Tammany delegates will control a majority in the New York state delegation and be able to throw it to any candidate they desire, discussed with the press the situation as regards the nominations of the two parties and chances for success at the polls this year.

On the question of Democratic victory he was unhesitating in predicting that any "strong Democrat will be elected." Pressed with questions designed to discover whether Tammany preferred Gov. Roosevelt to Mr. Smith, Mr. Curry repeated on three different occasions the following answer:

"New York had a convention in 1924 and a candidate in 1928. New York doesn't want to hog everything."

He declined to enlarge upon this answer but the implication was seen that Tammany is growing a bit tired of the persistent conflict within its own ranks and is considering supporting some outsider.

Canadian Relief Bill Moves Ahead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 31—In spite of every obstruction and delay permitted by Parliament procedure, the bill of the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett, extending the life of the unemployment and farm relief act to May 1, moves gradually toward its inevitable goal.

After four divisions within 24 hours, in all of which the Government was sustained by comfortable majorities, the bill yesterday passed second reading and went again into committee.

Speaking for the Liberals, Mr. Ian Mackenzie, Vancouver Center, said the House was willing to grant any sum asked for by the Government for relieving distress and providing employment, but that it could not "surrender the rights of the people of Canada through their representatives in Parliament to maintain direct control over matters of taxation and expenditure."

New Policy Urged For United States In Caribbean Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., March 31—A new United States policy of nonintervention in the Caribbean that would include the abrogation of the Platt Amendment in Cuba and the early evacuation of Haiti was urged by Dr. Raymond Leslie Buell, research director of the Foreign Policy Association in an address last night at Cornell University.

Dr. Buell declared that it was the American doctrines of armed intervention and of puppet governments in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico that Japan was applying today in Manchuria.

Steps suggested by him to complete a program of nonintervention were the enactment of agrarian and tariff reforms in Porto Rico, amendment of the 1923 Central American treaty to make less drastic the provision against revolutions and the encouragement of a Central American Union.

Dr. Buell urged repeal of the Bryan-Chamorro treaty giving the United States Nicaraguan canal rights as violating the integrity of Costa Rica and Salvador, and recommended that, if this canal was built, it should be done under the authority of an international treaty. He held that the Panama Canal should be internationalized in the limited sense that peace-time use of the canal be guaranteed to any state and that the United States agree to arbitrate disputes arising out of this treaty and with Panama.

LITTLE JEFF WINS TITLE

PINEHURST, N. C., March 31 (AP)—Little Jeff, entered by the Thorndale stable of Mrs. L. B. Smith and Mrs. Langdon Thorne of New York, was adjudged the champion hunter yesterday in the second and final day of the annual Pinehurst Horse Show. High Society, owned by C. W. Middleton of Greenwich, Conn., won the three-gaited saddle horse title.

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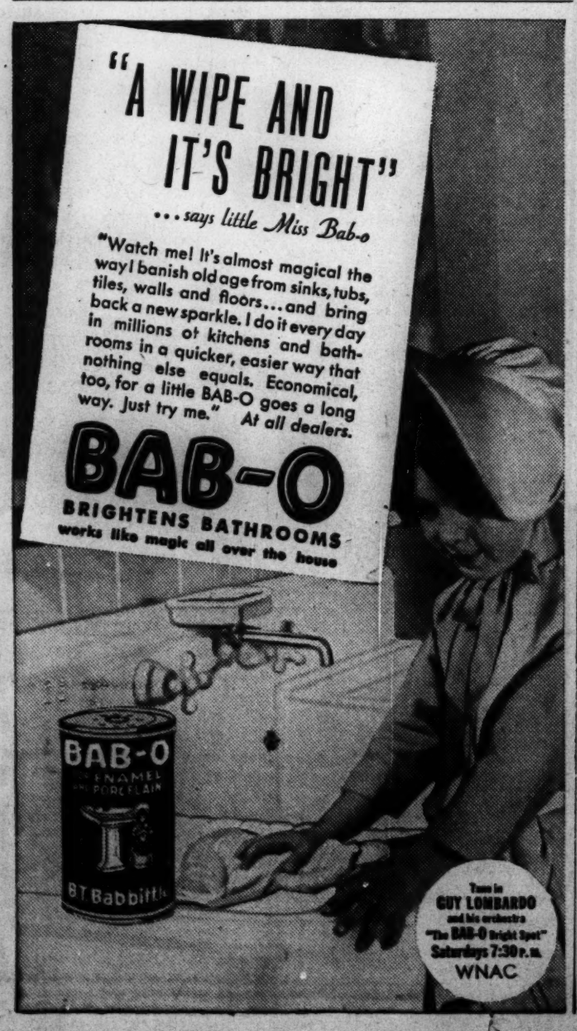
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SHOES FOR WOMEN

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Serve you faithfully, don't they? Day in and day out. And you do take interest in them—so far as making them look well; but remember: it is just as important to have them feel well. And it is just as easy.

Keep in mind Menihan Arch-aid shoes. They are the only logical solution to the problem of wearing good-looking and comfortable shoes.

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TOURIST CLASS .. was $122.50 NOW $98

S. S. PRES. ROOSEVELT
S. S. PRES. HARDING
CABIN CLASS was $147.50 NOW $118

These are minimum one way fares to first port of call. Comparable reductions apply on practically all rooms. Also great reductions on round trip fares. Even the already very low Third Class fares have been reduced 10%.

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ACHIEVEMENT AWARD PLANNED BY CHI OMEGA

Sorority to Honor Woman Who Has Made Most Notable Accomplishment

From widespread nominations the woman in the United States who has achieved what is judged the most notable accomplishment in the professions, public affairs, business, finance, arts or education in American life, will receive the National Achievement Award of the Chi Omega Sorority, at its annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., in June.

A committee of nationally prominent women, including Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, is already at work on a scrutiny of nominations. Hundreds of eligible names will be canvassed, and when the award is made, it will be established as an annual occurrence.

In announcing the committee on award, Mrs. Mary Love Collins, national president of Chi Omega said, "We have set up this award to show that women appreciate the abilities of other women, and are inclined to 'give credit where credit is due.'"

Among members of the committee Mrs. Roosevelt, representing the field of public affairs, has a well established record in her own right for long service in sociological and civic matters as well as being the wife of the Governor of New York.

Miss Marjorie Nicolson, representing the field of letters on the committee, is professor of English and dean of Smith College. Miss Mary Vail Andress, representing business and finance, is assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank in New York; Miss Elisabeth Dyer, representing the field of education, is director of the school of household administration at the University of Cincinnati; Dr. Beatrice Hinkle, representing the professions, is associated with Cornell College; Mrs. Laura Gardin Fraser, representing the arts, is an eminent sculptor.

The presentation medal has been designed by Miss Frances Grimes of New York and is a beautiful example of artistic worth and accurate symbolism. On one side is the inscription "Achievement Serves and Ennobles," flanking the sculptured figure of a woman seated, bearing in her hands a torch and a spray of wheat; the torch, resting on the ground, is emblematic of the idea of a secure and safe foundation for all true achievement.

On the reverse the medal is inscribed "Awarded as a Symbol for Achievement" with a relief of a Grecian altar garlanded on the one side with a sprig of laurel and on the other with a spra of wheat.

The June convention will bring delegates from chapters all over the United States.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Fred G. Grau, Toledo, Ohio.
Fred G. Grau, Toledo, Ohio.
Mrs. Fred E. Dwinell Jr., Nutley, N. J.
Fred E. Dwinell Jr., Nutley, N. J.
Mrs. Mathilda G. Lloyd, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Mrs. Adelaide Landers, New York, N. Y.
Anna M. Opdyke, Dover, N. J.
Eleanor Opdyke, Dover, N. J.
Bessie S. Tanner, Malden, Mass.
S. J. Dallas, Staten Island, N. Y.
Clara Cash, Belleville, N. J.
Mrs. Allen J. Cash, Belleville, N. J.
Anna E. Tanner, Malden, Mass.
Grace E. Lamphear, Staten Island, N. Y.
Mrs. Percy R. Langille, Waltham, Mass.
Louise M. Kreppel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Richard McCartney, Newark, N. J.
Richard McCartney, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. T. L. Davis, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. F. F. Keemedy, Belmont, Mass.
Anna B. MacKellop, Wilkinsberg, Penna.
Thomas Gray, Marlborough, N. Y.
Emeline F. Roberts, Vinal Haven, Maine.
Elizabeth M. Wiederhold, Vinal Haven, Maine.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Y. W. C. A. Talk.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy"; children's program.
5:30 Corla's Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, Concert orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Black and Blue, detectives.
6:15 Musical hints; Gil Hamlin.
6:30 Old Painter; announcements; news.
6:45 Wadsworth Howland program.
7:00 Crockerville Mountaineers.
7:15 NBC, Campbell Orchestra.
7:30 Cleercoalers Orchestra; soloists.
8:00 NBC, Ray Perkins; Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Sophie Tucker, guest artist.
9:00 NBC, "Big Six of the Air"; piano duo; quartet and soloist.
9:30 NBC, Rudyard Kipling's Stories of India.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell, humorist; Jack Denny's Orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:16 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (900kc-603m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 Toe Ticklers.
5:30 "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "Just Among Friends."
6:30 Dutch Oven Band.
6:45 NBC, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, Dixie Spiritual Singers.
8:15 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller."
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Sanderson and Crumit, songs.
9:30 NBC, Maxwell House Melodies; Lanny Ross; "Songsmiths" quartet; Countess Olga Albani, soprano.
10:00 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Hirsch Orchestra; soloists.
11:00 Studio announcement; news.
11:15 Joe Rine's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—The Dance Parade.
5:15 "Musical Mirror," soprano; string ensemble.
5:30 "The Three Minute Men."
5:45 Lillian Perrin, songs.
6:00 News; announcements.
6:15 Stage star salute.
6:30 Bob Emery, "Big Brother."
6:45 Golden Trail of Melody.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, William Vincent Hall, baritone; "Manhattan Serenaders."
7:30 Shepard Fashion Mirror.
7:45 Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 The Bath Club; interview; soloist; orchestra; quartet.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien.
8:45 CBS, "Your Child," by Angelo Patri.
9:00 CBS, Mills Brothers, Negro quartet.
9:15 "Sportslants"; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Magazine Hour sketches.
10:00 "Scrappy" Lambert; Frank Burns; orchestra.
10:15 Cornwell's Mayfair Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30 Meyer Davis Le Paradis Band.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Joe Reichman's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Pancho's Orchestra.
1:15 CBS, Claude Hopkins's Orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Talk, Dr. Wallace Pratt Dunham.
5:15 The Happy Repairman.
5:30 CBS, Singing Comedians.
5:45 "Movie Stars Revue."
6:00 CBS, Current events, H. V. Kaltenborn.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn, comedy duo.
6:30 CBS, "Songs of Romance."
6:50 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:00 News; studio announcements.
7:15 Interview.
7:30 Sylvia Froos; Victor Moore; orchestra.
7:45 Concert ensemble; Edward Jardon, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 "Mystery Baritone."
8:30 CBS, "Quiet Harmonies."
8:45 Chemical Society talk.
9:00 Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
9:30 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, Trumpeters; Edwin C. Hill.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; I well Sisters.
10:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
11:00 Toscha Seidel, violinist; Concert Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, George Olsen's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Bing Crosby.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Hawaiian Melodists.
5:15 Flying Fingers.
5:30 Frederick Bonner, baritone.
5:45 Ethel Coolidge, soprano.
6:00 Violin Ensemble; soloist.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 Skit.
7:00 Truman Carew's Royal Collegians.
7:30 Xylophone and organ.
7:45 "Songs We Love to Hear," Trayton Drake, tenor.
2:00 p. m.—CBS, Ann Leaf at the organ.
2:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Salon Orchestra.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, United States Marine Band.
3:30 p. m.—CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
3:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia educational features.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting modern education.
4:15 p. m.—Concert Ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin; soprano.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news, records.
8:45 a. m.—CBS and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—Noon day service from King's Chapel.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Atlantic City musicale.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shopping news; news.
3:00 p. m.—Rhythm Band.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Light Opera Gems.
4:45 p. m.—CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Music appreciation hour; Walter Damrosch, conducting.
12:00 noon—NBC, G. E. Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks.
12:30 p. m.—State Dept. of Information.
1:00 p. m.—The Daily Tattler.
2:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
3:45 p. m.—Austin King, tenor.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:20 p. m.—Luttringer's Players.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, the Quaker Man.
11:00 a. m.—Music Appreciation Hour; Walter Damrosch.
12:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio programs.
2:15 p. m.—"Books and Authors."
2:30 p. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio period.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:00 a. m.—"The Forecast Cooking School."
11:15 a. m.—CBS, Reporter.
11:30 a. m.—CBS, Round the World Cooking School.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley; orchestra.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; news.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.

Soon to Honor Some Woman

The Christian Science Monitor—© Chi Omega

National Achievement Medal of the Chi Omega Sorority.

Boston Art Notes

Guild of Boston Artists

Miss Amelia Peabody depicts "Youth and Sporting Life" in an exhibition of sculptures at the Guild of Boston Artists on Newbury Street. The drag hunt provides her with an inspiriting subject matter and she seems to come up to the occasion, depicting horses in various stages of violent action.

Miss Peabody conveys sweeping movement with conviction; she finds in the torsions of the animals a whirl of curving designs. She is probably the only one of the numerous equestrian portrayers exhibiting in Boston this season who manages to penetrate beyond the surface appearance and discover in the whole group of horses and hounds a unifying pattern.

Miss Peabody's sculptures of people are made with skill, yet they want that quality which animates the animal subjects. She is likely to err on the side of the literal, to pursue a commonplace heroism. Curious that the artist maintains different levels of distinction, that his higher sensibility and fancy is revealed in one set of subjects. This phenomenon occurs frequently.

Doll and Richards

Miss Margarett Sargent is exhibitor at Doll and Richards. Drawings, in line and color, made by Miss Sargent have signalized her as one of the young rebels in Boston. Five years ago she was judged an enthusiastic disciple of Matisse. Her daring with color combinations and her free, haphazard manipulation of line suggested it.

Today Miss Sargent still practices in a seemingly lawless way. Her work has a certain flair, yet it lacks authenticity. One doubts whether she could draw with finesse should she try. We know that those whom she emulates in Paris can. The only moderns who have lasted have been those who could prove their seriousness. Those who have played with the medium and responded to no discipline have vanished from sight. The genuine artist has persisted through increasing depth of intention.

D. A.

Hultman to Press Law on Firearms

Attempts to have police officers request lower courts to decline jurisdiction in cases involving charges of carrying firearms illegally and to hold the accused for grand jury action are being made by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston.

In a letter to Mr. Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police, Mr. Hultman bases his request "in view of the fact that Section 10 of Chapter 269 of the General Laws provides that a person carrying firearms unlawfully may be sentenced of state's prison as a felon." The commissioner further stated that "considering the conditions confronting the police and the public today, the police should request the lower court to decline jurisdiction and hold such persons for the grand jury."

Mr. Hultman will seek reinstatement of seven suspended patrolmen today before the Civil Service Commissioner. This action follows the decision handed down by the Supreme Judicial Court this week authorizing the civil service head to make reinstatements rather than the police commissioner.

Music

Conservatory Chamber Concert

The sixth and last of the series of chamber concerts sponsored by the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music was given last night in Brown Hall. The program: Haydn, Symphony in G major; Stuart Mason, Bergerie for small orchestra; Ravel, Introduction and Allegro for harp, with accompaniment of quartet of strings, flute and clarinet, Mr. Bernard Zighera of the faculty, harp soloist; Fauré, Pavane, and Rameau-Mottl, Tambourin. Mr. Carl McKinley of the faculty conducted the orchestra, which was composed of members of the Conservatory Orchestra.

Commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of Haydn's birth, the makers of this program included the charming little Symphony in G major, which came to a straightforward presentation under the baton of Mr. McKinley. Stuart Mason's "Bergerie" came to a hearing which again pointed the beauty of many of the measures, yet as a whole fell short in performance. Mr. McKinley seemed not wholly in the mood. The "Air Pastoral," for instance, was taken at a tempo too languorous for a simple shepherd's lay. The "Gaillarde," however, went with more spirit and appeared more in keeping with the idea of the composer.

Mr. Zighera distinguished himself in the Ravel number for solo harp. In fact, Mr. Zighera's performance formed the climax of the program. The large audience applauded heartily each number in turn. To those interested, it will be good news to learn that a similar series of chamber concerts is being arranged for next season.

G. M. S.

DANUBIAN AREA MUST BE AIDED, POWERS DECIDE

Anglo-French Agreement to Lay Foundation for Assistance

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31—The flying visit here of the French Prime Minister, M. André Tardieu, in the coming week-end is to promote Anglo-French accord in an undertaking which all of the powers regard as exceedingly urgent to save central Europe from economic collapse. M. Tardieu will be accompanied by his Finance Minister, M. Pierre Etienne Flandin. They will arrive in London Sunday night and meet Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other members of the British Cabinet Monday, returning to Paris Tuesday.

It is still hoped the conference proposed by Mr. MacDonald at which Germany and Italy will be represented as well as France and Britain may take place next week. The Berlin and Rome Governments have both expressed willingness to participate but the question is understood to be under discussion as to whether the location of this gathering should be London or Geneva.

The problem to be solved is what is to be done to preserve the financial stability of the Danubian states. Several schemes have been put forward but action is impeded by fears and jealousies always below the the surface in European international negotiations.

Some form of customs union with an internal free trade area surrounded by low tariff barrier against outside nations was first proposed to include Austria, Hungary, Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

The last named state took exception to this scheme on the ground it might involve interference with Czechoslovakian autonomy. It has been modified on French initiative into a less radical proposal for interstate tariff preferences preliminary to an Anglo-French loan.

Germany and Italy, however, have become concerned lest their own very large interests in central Europe should be jeopardized. It has been pointed out also that freer trade with their agricultural neighbors would not help Roumania and Yugoslavia in selling farm produce for which markets are sought in industrialized regions such as those of Germany, northern Italy and Switzerland. Another question which has been raised is whether Poland and Bulgaria should not be brought in.

France, on the other hand, has its eyes fixed upon helping its own particular allies of the Little Entente and is apprehensive of complications if the circle of preferences should be extended. It is thought in these circumstances that prospects of central European economic concord would be improved if an initial agreement for common Anglo-French action could be reached as a prelude to a four-power understanding. It is this which the Tardieu-MacDonald meeting next Monday will endeavor to bring about.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy with rain and colder tonight; Friday fair and colder; fresh southwest winds, shifting to west or northwest Friday; minimum temperature tonight near 36.

Massachusetts: Rain and colder, possibly changing to snow flurries in west portion tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain, possibly changing to snow flurries, and colder tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain and colder tonight; Friday fair and colder.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong south and southwest winds, probably of gale force at times, shifting to northwest tonight and diminishing Friday; overcast weather with rain tonight; Friday fair.

Advisory, 10 a. m. today: Southwest storm warnings—Virginia Capes to Eastport, Maine, disturbance central over southwest Virginia; movement northwest, will be attended by strong south or southwest winds, probably of gale force at times this afternoon, shifting to northwest tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	50	52	Montreal	42	44
Bismarck ...	26	36	Nantucket ...	46	52
Boston	51	62	New Orleans.	64	76
Buffalo	36	60	New York ...	56	58
Calgary	30	30	Norfolk, Va..	60	70
Charleston ..	66	68	North Platte.	36	54
Chicago	34	58	Philadelphia.	54	60
Cincinnati ..	58	62	Phoenix,Ariz.	48	76
Denver	48	54	Pittsburgh ..	48	66
Eastport, Me.	38	46	Portland, Me.	42	46
Hatteras	64	70	Raleigh	58	68
Honolulu,T.H.	..	76	St. Louis ...	34	64
7p.m. Mar.30	72	..	St. Paul	26	36
Helena,Mont.	46	48	Salt Lake City	42	52
Huron, S. D.	32	36	San Francisco	56	76
Jacksonville.	64	72	SantaFe,N.M.	28	50
Kansas City.	32	50	Seattle	50	50
Key West ...	76	80	Tampa	66	80
Los Angeles .	58	76	Washington.	54	72
Memphis	44	62	Wichita,Kan.	36	54
Miami, Fla. .	74	74	Williston,N.D.	26	34

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 31.
B—Maximum March 30.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:29 p. m., Friday 7:48 a. m.
Height of tides 7.8 feet, 8.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:38 p. m.

Building Trades Reject Wage Cut

The Building Trades Employers Association yesterday rejected the 15 per cent wage cut recommended by the Boston Building Trades Council last week as inadequate and declared an effective reduction should be not less than 25 per cent. Unless an agreement is forthcoming before April 9, the association stated, it would be obliged to put into effect wage schedules representing the 25 per cent reduction.

The association also refused to concur with the council's recommendation that the proposed reduction shall apply only to work contracted for on or after April 1, 1932. The association stated it believed any reduction arrived at should be effective on all jobs under construction within the jurisdiction of the local building trades unions, in order to avoid discriminating against operations already started for the specific purpose of relieving unemployment.

The decision of the association was unanimous and was made, it was announced, with the conviction that the stimulation of the building trade requires a reduction in labor costs more substantial than that recommended by the council. Mr. E. A. Johnson, secretary-treasurer of the council, made no comment other than to express hope that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at in conference April 1.

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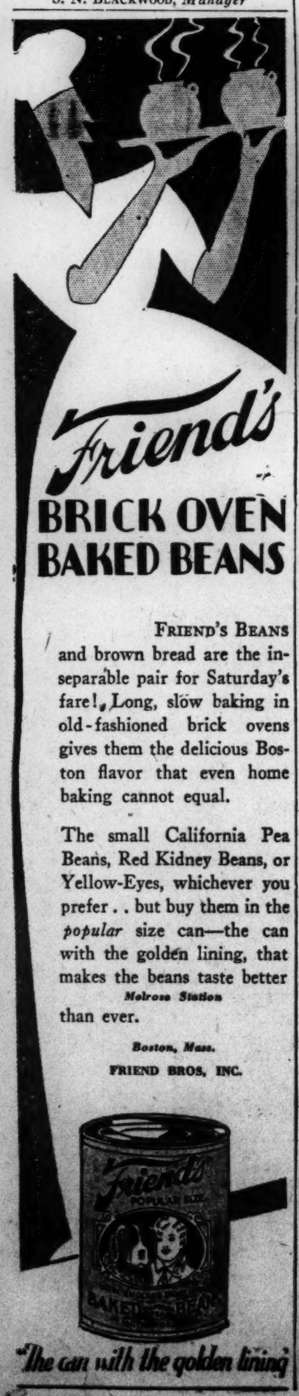
"The Inn of Individuality"
All the best features of an Exclusive Country Club
Open all the year
69 miles from Portland
S. N. BLACKWOOD, Manager



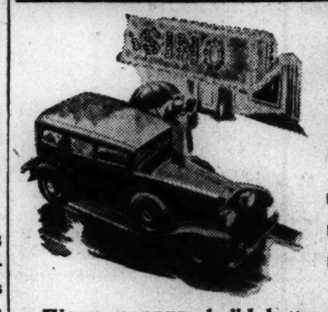
Friend's
BRICK OVEN BAKED BEANS

FRIEND'S BEANS and brown bread are the inseparable pair for Saturday's fare! Long, slow baking in old-fashioned brick ovens gives them the delicious Boston flavor that even home baking cannot equal.

The small California Pea Beans, Red Kidney Beans, or Yellow-Eyes, whichever you prefer . . but buy them in the *popular* size can—the can with the golden lining, that makes the beans taste better than ever.

Melrose Station
Boston, Mass.
FRIEND BROS, INC.

"The can with the golden lining"



LOW-PRICED, BUT NOT CHEAPENED

Kelly-Springfield has never been stampeded into measures harmful to tire buyers or dealers. We are maintaining Kelly-Springfield quality, safeguarding dealers, selling at bottom prices, and enjoying a fine increase in sales

WORK HARDER, build better tires and price them as low as any tires on the market. That's our program.

We haven't rushed into the retail business—buying and opening tire stores in the effort to make two profits on our tires at the expense of responsible dealers. Maintaining proper inflation, rotating tires to equalize wear, correcting wrongly adjusted brakes and other bad alignments—this responsible dealer service adds at least 25% to the life of tires.

We haven't made off-brands of tires for concerns who deal in that kind of merchandise. We are proud to put our name on every tire we sell.

We work to make our tires better than other tires. Our fleets of test-cars and trucks—on continuous runs under heavy loads—speed over thousands of miles of rough mountain roads. They teach us how to keep Kelly-Springfields ahead.

During fast driving, safety depends on tires. Our tires are the finest cushions you could have between you and the road.

We want every car owner to have faith in our tires. Get acquainted with the nearest Kelly-Springfield dealer. KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE COMPANY, 1775 Broadway, New York.

No prices lower than Kelly-Springfield's

• Compare the prices below. No prices are lower than Kelly-Springfield's. But far more important than price is Kelly-Springfield's dealer-service—also tire resilience, safety, long life, fine appearance.

Make of Car	Tire Size	Kellys	Lotta Miles	Make of Car	Tire Size	Kellys	Lotta Miles
Chevrolet '27 ... Ford '27	4.40-21	$6.35	$4.79	DeSoto '29 to '31 Dodge '28-'30-'31 Pontiac '29 to '31	5.00-19	$8.25	$6.65
Chevrolet '29 ...	4.50-20	6.70	5.35				
Chevrolet '28 ... Ford '28-'29	4.50-21	7.05	5.43	Essex '28-'29.... Nash '28-'29....	5.00-20	8.45	6.75
Chevrolet '30-'31 Ford '30-'31 .... Plymouth '30 ...	4.75-19	7.70	6.33	Oldsm'b'e'28 to '31	5.25-18	9.30	7.53
				Buick '26 to '28...	5.25-21	10.25	8.15

All other sizes equally low. Price per pair cheaper

ON THE AIR . . ."Making the movies with Raymond Knight," Sunday evenings, 9.45 (E. S. T.), WJZ and Blue Network

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20% REDUCTION to EUROPE

First Class
Cabin Class
Second Class
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The Line of the BREMEN *and* EUROPA
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THE NEW FORD V-8 CYLINDER

Now on Display at

CAMBRIDGE PLANT OF THE FORD MOTOR COMPANY
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HOME BEAUTIFUL EXPOSITION
MECHANICS BUILDING
BOSTON

Information is available at the showrooms of all Ford dealers

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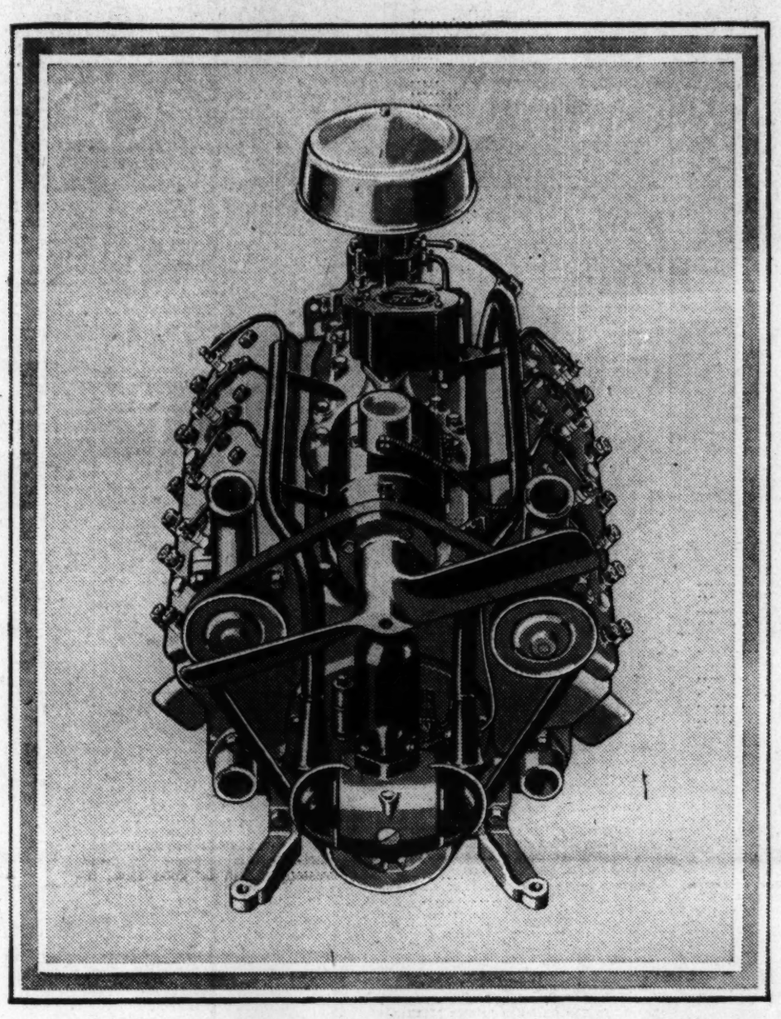
FORD MOTOR COMPANY

On Display Today
The New Ford V-8 Cylinder



THE INTRODUCTION of the New Ford Eight marks one of the most important events in the history of the automobile. To millions of motorists it brings a wholly new standard of value in a low-price car.

When you see the New Ford Eight and drive it, you will realize that it is the complete answer to your motoring needs. Here are beauty and safety and comfort. Here are exceptional speed and acceleration, the smooth-flowing power of an eight-cylinder engine, reliability and economy. Here are silent second speed and silent synchronized gear shifting. Here, in a word, is all you desire in a motor car at an unusually low price.

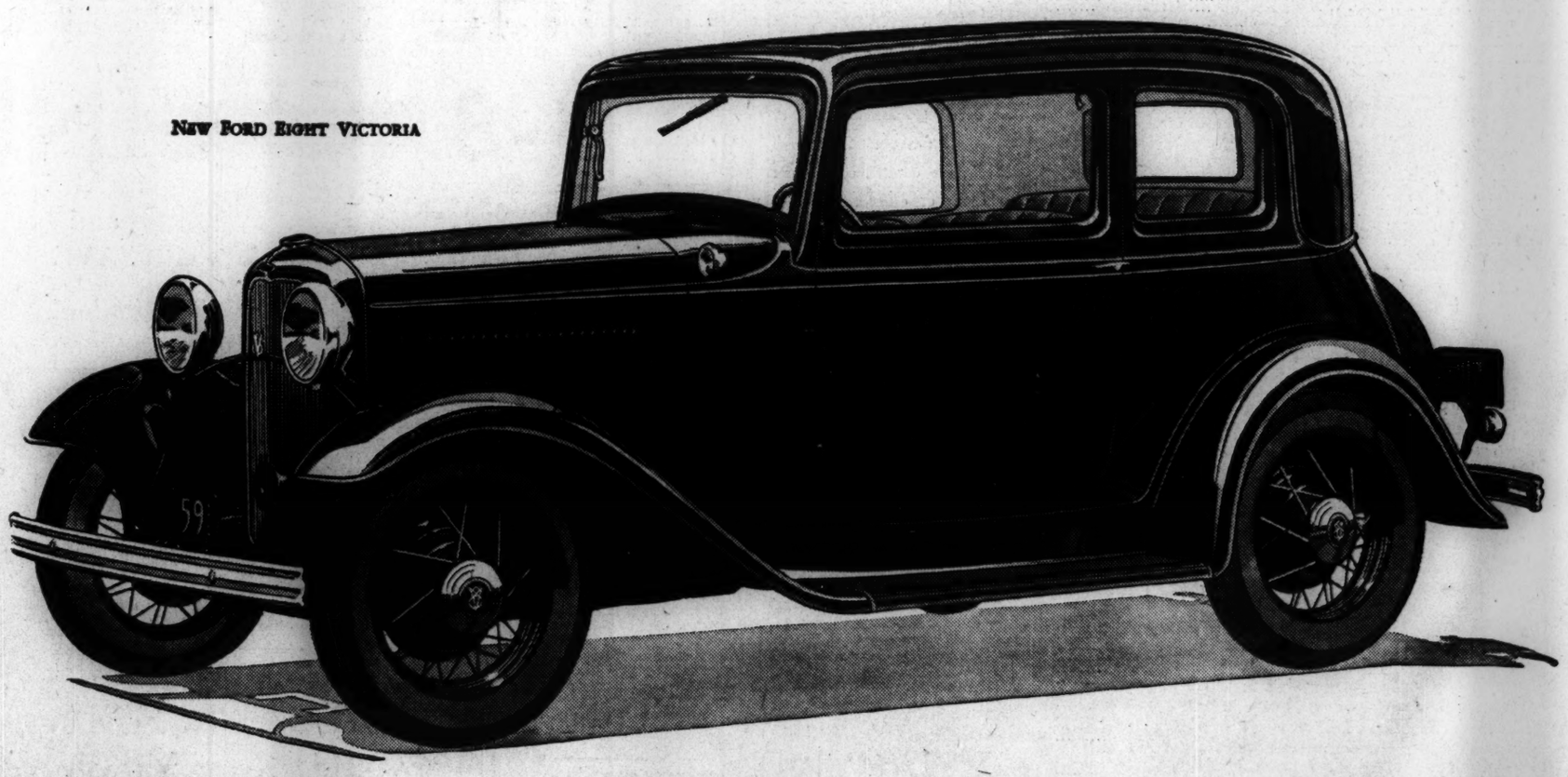
The beautiful New Ford V-8 is now on display in this city. There is also an improved Ford four-cylinder 50-horse-power engine operating with new smoothness. It is available in the same fourteen body types as the V-8.

NEW FORD PRICES

FOURTEEN BODY TYPES	EIGHT *Cylinder*	FOUR *Cylinder*
Roadster	$460	$410
Phaeton	495	445
Tudor Sedan	500	450
Coupe	490	440
Sport Coupe	535	485
Fordor Sedan	590	540
De Luxe Roadster	500	450
De Luxe Phaeton	545	495
De Luxe Tudor Sedan	550	500
De Luxe Coupe	575	525
Cabriolet	610	560
De Luxe Fordor Sedan	645	595
Victoria	600	550
Convertible Sedan	650	600

(All prices F. O. B. Detroit, plus freight and delivery. Bumpers and spare tire extra. Economical terms through Authorized Ford Finance Plans of the Universal Credit Company.)

NEW FORD EIGHT VICTORIA



Eight-cylinder, 90-degree V-type, 65-horse-power Engine * Vibrationless * Roomy, Beautiful Bodies * Low Center of Gravity Silent Second Gear * Synchronized Silent Gear Shift * Seventy-five Miles per Hour * New Self-adjusting Houdaille Double-acting Hydraulic Shock Absorbers with Thermostatic Control * Comfortable Riding Springs * Rapid Acceleration Low Gasoline Consumption * Reliability * Automatic Spark Control * Down-draft Carburetor * Bore, 3 1/16 * Stroke, 3 3/4 Piston Displacement, 221 Cubic Inches * 90-degree Counterbalanced Crankshaft

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TITLEHOLDERS IN THE FINAL

Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Sarah Palfrey Defeat Miss Rice and Mianne Palfrey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTON, Mass., March 31—The defending doubles champions, Mrs. George W. Wightman and her youthful partner, Miss Sarah Hamilton Palfrey, of Brookline, won their way to the final round of the present indoor tennis tournament for the United States title at the Longwood Covered Courts, Chestnut Hill, this morning, when they defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey and Miss Virginia Bingham Rice of Boston, in straight sets, 6—2, 9—7.

The other pair advancing to the final round today were Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the former Miss Margorie K. Gladman of California, and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass. They won a three-set match from Mrs. Henry R. Guild of Chestnut Hill, the former Miss Martha Bayard of Short Hills, N. Y., and Miss Margaret Blake of Lenox, Mass., 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Mrs. Wightman and Sarah Palfrey, who recently won the Bermuda singles championship, ran through the first set, lost only two games. In the second, however, the ultimate losers managed to even the set after the champions led at 2—1, 4—3, 5—4, 6—5. In the fourteenth game, Miss Rice managed to win her service to make the score 7—all. Sarah served and won the fifteenth game. The champions then broke through Mianne's service to win the match.

The other match this morning saw Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Morrill walk through the first set, although the opposition broke through Mrs. Van Ryn's service in the fourth game. The winners appeared to ease up in their play in the second set against Miss Blake and Mrs. Guild. After the rest period Mrs. Van Ryn and Miss Morrill won easily in about eight minutes, losing only the fourth game.

Play in the mixed doubles got off to a good start on Wednesday afternoon with many Harvard students and graduates in the list. Four pairs reached the quarterfinal round. They were: Miss Morrill and G. Colket Caner; Miss Margaret G. (Polly) Palfrey and G. Holmes Perkins; Mrs. Van Ryn and Thomas E. Jansen and Miss Marjorie L. Sachs and A. E. Davenport.

Miss Betsy Thacher of Santa Barbara, Calif., played with Mario Victor Gonzales of Buenos Aires, Argentina, a graduate in the Harvard Dental School. They won their first-round match from Mrs. Philip H. Theopold and Dr. Benedict, 6—2, 9—7. The summary:

DOUBLES—Second Round

Mrs. William V. Hester and Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere defeated Miss Ottalie Gaertner and Mrs. Kendall Prescott, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and Miss Virginia Ellis, 6—3, 6—2.

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Henry R. Guild and Miss Margaret Blake defeated Mrs. William V. Hester and Miss Florence S. LeBoutilliere, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris and Mrs. William M. Shedden, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Mianne Palfrey and Miss Virginia B. Rice defeated Miss Dorrance H. Chase and Miss Marjorie L. Sachs, 6—4, 8—6.

SEMIFINAL ROUND

Mrs. George W. Wightman and Miss Sarah H. Palfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Mianne Palfrey, Brookline, and Miss Virginia B. Rice, Boston, 6—2, 9—7.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill, Dedham, defeated Mrs. Henry R. Guild, Boston, and Miss Margaret Blake, Lenox, Mass., 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

MIXED DOUBLES—First Round

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Guild defeated Miss Priscilla Waterman and J. Gravson, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Virginia B. Rice and Donald M. Frame defeated Miss Louise Harding and Frank B. Broida, 6—2, 7—5.

Mrs. George W. Wightman and John P. Ray defeated Miss Joanna O. Palfrey and William G. Thompson, 6—2, 6—4.

Miss Dorrance H. Chase and G. C. Plimpton defeated Miss Helen L. Jones and George D. Key, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Sarah H. Palfrey and Lawrence B. Rice defeated Miss Marian Wood and Walter Srensberg, 6—0, 6—3.

Miss Betsy Thacher and Mario Victor Gonzalez defeated Mrs. Philip H. Theopold and Dr. Benedict, 6—2, 9—7.

Miss Margaret Blake and Charles Devens defeated Mrs. Robert H. Morris and Platt Spencer, 6—4, 6—3.

Second Round

Miss Marjorie A. Morrill and G. Colket Caner defeated Mrs. E. K. Nash Jr. and Wesley Webster by default.

Miss Margaret G. Palfrey and G. Holmes Perkins defeated Miss Virginia Arnold and E. S. Underwood, 6—0, 6—2.

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn and Thomas E. Jansen defeated Miss Virginia Ellis and John Nichol, 6—3, 7—5.

Miss Marjorie L. Sachs and A. E. Davenport defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and John Reuter, 6—4, 6—1.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM HAS BEEN CHOSEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic., March 31—Australia's team for the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in July has been chosen. It is as follows:

Andrew Charlton (New South Wales), swimming, 400 and 1500 meters. Charlton, the greatest swimmer Australia has ever produced, will be representing Australia in the Olympic Games for the third time in succession. In Paris, in 1924, he won the 1500-meter race.

Noel Ryan (N. S. W.), swimming, 400 and 1500 meters. Ryan is champion of Australia over every distance from 220 yards to a mile. He defeated Charlton in the 440-yard championship at the recent Australian national games.

Miss Claire Dennis (N. S. W.), swimming, breaststroke. Established a world record for 200 meters.

Miss Bonnie Mealing (N. S. W.), swimming, backstroke. This will be her second appearance at Olympic Games; holds world record for 100 meters.

Miss Frances Buit (Victoria), swimming, freestyle sprints. Victoria's champion girl swimmer. Has broken Australian records for 100 and 110 yards and three Victorian records this season.

Alexander J. Hillhouse (Victoria), distance runner. Victorian 10-mile champion and winner of three-mile race at Australian national games.

George Golding (N. S. W.), 400-meter flat and hurdle races, holder of Australian 440-yard record of 48 3-5s.

William Barwick (Tasmania), distance runner. Champion of Tasmania for six years, from a mile to 10 miles. Won mile championship at Australian National Games.

Miss Eileen Wearne (N. S. W.), sprinter. Holds Australian championship for 100 yards.

Robert Pearce (N. S. W.), sculler, who is at present in Canada. Claimed to be outstanding amateur sculler of the world. Winner at the Olympic Games, and ever since has held the Australian Gold Cup, which is given to world's best amateur sculler. He won the Australian sculling championship every time he competed, and at the recent Empire Games won both the sculling race and the sculling dash. Last year he won the Diamond Sculls at Henley-on-Thames, Eng. While in Canada for the Empire Games, he accepted a position in that country, and has been there ever since. He is entitled to represent Australia in the Olympic Games.

Duncan Gray (N. S. W.), cycling. Has won many New South Wales and Australian championships.

E. Scarf (N. S. W.), heavyweight wrestler. Holds Australian heavyweight title.

GERMAN PLAYER HOLDS THE LEAD

Albert Poensgen Needs Only One More Victory in Billiard Tourney

WORLD AMATEUR 18.2 BALKLINE BILLIARDS STANDING

	Matches W	L	HR	BG
Albert Poensgen, Germany	7	0	170	11
C. Van Belle, Belgium	7	1	144	21
Edmond Soussa, Egypt	5	2	181	13
Albert Corty, France	5	2	90	17
P. S. Appleby, U. S.	3	4	102	28
Alfredo Ferraz, Portugal	3	5	70	32
Charles Poerster, Germany	2	6	114	15
Jean Dommering, Holland	1	7	86	26
W. D. Bergherm, U. S.	1	7	92	39

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—Only one game now stands between Albert Poensgen of Germany and another world amateur 18.2 balkline billiard championship as he enters the final round of the 1932 title tourney this evening at the New York Elks Club. The worst that can come to him is a tie and a playoff, while a victory over Edmond Soussa of Egypt tonight, will give him the title outright. Yesterday he defeated Francis S. Appleby, the United States leader, 400 to 328, in a slow game of 29 innings, and raised his high run score to 170 in the process.

Gustave Van Belle, champion of Belgium, is sure of second place with his string complete, as he defeated Soussa last night, 400 to 249, in 21 innings, and there is still a possibility of a tie and a win on the playoff, in case of a victory by Soussa over the present champion.

The four tailenders completed their strings also yesterday, with Worth D. Bergherm, second United States player, winning his first victory of the tourney, over Jean Dommering of Holland, and thereby tying him in the final standing while the other wirmer was Alfredo Ferraz of Portugal, who emerged victor over Charles Foerster of Germany, 400 to 380, in 42 innings. Both of these games were played in the afternoon. The scores by innings:

POENSGEN VS. APPLEBY

Poensgen—9 15 4 14 5 13 29 1 1 0 0 2 1 170 3 0 6 0 1 87 3 1 0 4 1 1 18 11—400. High run—170. Average—14 8-28.

Appleby—2 0 7 0 1 1 4 0 1 11 0 10 32 7 15 3 1 32 7 18 2 7 0 59 17 30 42 19 —328. High run—59. Average—11 20-28.

FERRAZ VS. FOERSTER

Ferraz—1 4 10 9 4 0 23 4 23 8 4 23 14 0 2 0 10 16 21 2 13 11 40 55 4 0 0 6 5 3 2 12 2 4 1 2 13 2 21 2 1 18—400. High run—55. Average—9 22-42.

Foerster—9 10 5 8 2 0 6 15 32 0 13 11 4 2 0 1 1 2 14 12 5 5 4 1 34 10 0 8 1 24 0 0 22 0 0 16 12 0 43 46 2—380. High run—46. Average—9 11-41.

BERGHERM VS. DOMMERING

Bergherm—0 15 1 0 64 0 9 1 0 2 0 13 30 26 0 13 2 3 7 18 0 24 17 4 24 37 7 0 0 0 15 1 1 1 17 55 1 0 2—400. High run—64. Average 10 10-39.

Dommering—0 1 20 13 0 21 1 7 2 0 17 9 1 3 11 0 44 13 5 3 0 25 0 2 0 3 53 15 1 7 3 0 7 1 0 22 0 0—310. High run—53. Average—8 6-38.

VAN BELLE VS. SOUSSA

Van Belle—38 15 6 16 0 68 58 0 14 4 6 1 62 21 48 5 3 14 6 2 19—400. High run—68. Average—19 1-21.

Soussa—41 0 4 18 0 31 2 11 1 17 1 11 24 6 23 1 0 22 10 24 2—249. High run—41. Average—11 18-21.

TEMPLETON CLAIMS TRYOUTS ARE WRONG

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 (AP)—Robert L. "Kink" Templeton, track coach of Stanford University, said yesterday he thought outstanding candidates for the American Olympic Games should be eligible even though they failed to qualify.

The Stanford mentor does not favor exemption from tryouts. He considers the trials necessary as proper conditioning approaches to the games, but feels some arrangements should exist to take care of emergencies.

"Take the case of Ben Eastman, our quarter-miler," he said. "Ben set a new world's record of 46.4 in the 440 last Saturday and I look for him to crack the 880-yard record before the final Olympic trials, July 15 and 16.

"He is the greatest 440 runner in the world, yet it is possible he could fail to qualify for the Olympic team by having an off-time during the trials. Precedent to the contrary, this is where our system of selecting athletes is all wrong."

NO PAY CUTS FOR ARBITERS

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 31 (AP)—There will be no pay cuts for the arbiters of College football games under the jurisdiction of the Eastern Intercollegiate Association next season. The Eastern Association Association, it was made known yesterday, is the new name of the organization formerly called the Eastern Association for the selection of football officials. Announcement of the change in name and of arrangements for next season was made by W. D. Harrison, secretary of the association and athletics director at the University of Pittsburgh.

EXHIBITION BASEBALL RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati 10, Philadelphia (A.) 9.
Boston (N.) 11, St. Louis (N.) 9.
Buffalo 3, St. Louis (A.) 1.
Chicago (N.) 9, Detroit 5.
Los Angeles 6, Pittsburgh 5 (11 innings).
Boston (A.) 10, Newark 0.
Philadelphia (N.) 7, Atlanta 5.
New York (N.) 5, Missions 4.
New York (A.) 2, House of David 0.
Jersey City 10, Greensboro 1.
Nashville 4, Toronto 1 (six innings).
Knoxville 6, Reading 3.

COLLEGE GAME TRANSFERRED

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The Columbia-Yale baseball game scheduled to open the eastern intercollegiate season here next Wednesday has been transferred to New Haven, Reynolds Benson, Columbia athletic manager, has announced. The change was made because of the condition of the Baker Field diamond. The second Yale-Columbia contest, April 16, will be played here.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION ELECTS

OTTAWA, March 31 (Canadian Press)—Col. D. R. Street, Ottawa, was reelected president of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association at the annual meeting of the council yesterday. Other officers elected included Lieut.-Col. D. M. Sutherland, Minister of National Defense, honorary president.

COLLEGE RIFLE RESULT

Nebraska 1377, Brooklyn P. I. 1335.

Michigan and Ohio State Tie For 'Big Ten' Swimming Title

Wolverines Regarded as Champions, However, by Virtue of Victories Over Stronger Rivals—Illinois First in Waterpolo Event

"BIG TEN" DUAL SWIMMING MEET STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Michigan	2	0	97	53	1.000
Ohio State	2	0	95	43	1.000
Northwestern	2	1	119	103	.667
Illinois	2	1	142	83	.667
Iowa	1	1	90	60	.500
Minnesota	1	2	94	128	.333
Chicago	1	2	102	123	.333
Indiana	0	3	83	160	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	18	57	.000

"BIG TEN" WATERPOLO STANDING

	Won	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C.
Illinois	3	0	11	5	1.000
Iowa	2	0	18	4	1.000
Northwestern	2	1	21	8	.667
Chicago	2	1	24	4	.667
Ohio State	1	1	17	20	.500
Michigan	1	1	7	11	.500
Minnesota	0	3	7	25	.000
Indiana	0	3	9	31	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	2	11	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—Dual swimming meets and waterpolo games were reduced in number because of financial retrenchments in the "Big Ten" during the season just closed. The water sports are not self-supporting, but depend on football receipts, as do most of the other intercollegiate activities. With football receipts diminished, Purdue University was unable to engage in a dual swimming meet, University of Wisconsin had only one, and the two undefeated teams had only two.

University of Michigan was one of the latter, but as it defeated its two strongest rivals, Northwestern University and University of Minnesota, Coach Matt Mann's Wolverine squad may be regarded as the dual meet champion, as it has been for several years past. Ohio State University, in its second season of aquatic competition, went through two meets undefeated, but they were against the weaker squads.

There were 11 dual meets held, as compared to 17 last year and 18 the year before, and the scores were mostly one-sided

The season's dual swimming meet scores were as follows:

Michigan	53	Minnesota	22
Michigan	44	Northwestern	31
Ohio State	46	Indiana	17
Ohio State	49	Chicago	26
Northwestern	42	Minnesota	30
Northwestern	46	Illinois	29
Illinois	60	Indiana	15
Illinois	53	Chicago	22
Iowa	57	Wisconsin	18
Minnesota	42	Iowa	33
Chicago	54	Indiana	21

Illinois, winning three waterpolo games and losing none, considers itself the champion of the sport. Iowa, winning two games, also is undefeated. Illinois, however, displays victories over Northwestern and Chicago, the teams which have been among the strongest in waterpolo since it was introduced to replace water basketball. These victories seem to support its claim to the title, though it is not clearcut.

Minnesota put a waterpolo team into competition for the first time, and though defeated in three games, made a good showing for a squad new to the sport. Waterpolo scores of the season were as follows:

Illinois	4	Northwestern	3
Illinois	3	Chicago	2
Illinois	4	Indiana	0
Iowa	7	Minnesota	2
Iowa	11	Wisconsin	2
Northwestern	7	Michigan	0
Northwestern	11	Minnesota	1
Chicago	11	Ohio State	1
Chicago	11	Indiana	0
Michigan	7	Minnesota	4
Ohio State	16	Indiana	9

M. F. Wilcox '34 of Northwestern proved to be of utmost value to his team. He picked up 30 points in three meets, an average of 10 points a meet. Joe Brock '33 of Illinois, who tied for first last year with 40 points in four meets, made 28 points in three meets during the season just closed. J. A. Schmeller '33 of Michigan could have been of more point-making value to his team, but the Wolverine was so well balanced he was not needed. His efforts were usually concentrated to two events in one of which he made a record effort.

The list of point winnings does not afford a comparison of ability between swimmers, due to the difference in the number of meets their teams engaged in and the variability in how badly they are needed in the various events. It is interesting to show chiefly how busy the swimmers were and how they measured up to the responsibilities placed upon them by their coaches.

The individual scoring records in dual swimming meets are as follows:

Swimmer	Class	College	Pts.
M. F. Wilcox	'34	Northwestern	30
Joe Brock	'33	Illinois	28
S. W. Connelly	'34	Chicago	24
N. W. Hines	'34	Illinois	22
Wilbur Andre	'34	Minnesota	18
J. A. Schmieler	'33	Michigan	17
A. R. Highland	'34	Northwestern	17
J. M. McGuire	'33	Iowa	17
F. E. Hewitt	'34	Illinois	17
H. T. Murphy	'34	Northwestern	16
John R. Marron	'34	Chicago	15
C. E. Balzer	'32	Ohio State	15
W. M. Ozawa	'32	Ohio State	14
Gordon Rittenhouse	'32	Chicago	14
O. G. Sc[illegible]	'33	Ohio State	14
Taylor Drysdale	'34	Michigan	14
A. A. Fela	'32	Ohio State	14
M. G. Moulton	'34	Minnesota	14
E. C. Williamson	'33	Illinois	13
R. O. Earlandson	'33	Chicago	13
K. A. Willard	'32	Northwestern	13
P. Van C. Troup	'33	Northwestern	12
A. G. Gilsdorf	'32	Ohio State	12
F. H. Lennox	'34	Northwestern	12
Edward Farrell	'33	Minnesota	12
A. L. Schick	'33	Illinois	11
F. M. Presler	'34	Iowa	11
J. O. Hanson	'34	Illinois	11
R. D. Stanbro	'34	Indiana	11
R. W. Pashby	'32	Illinois	11
F. D. Kennedy	'33	Michigan	10
T. H. Quail	'33	Minnesota	10
R. B. Ladd	'32	Michigan	10
W. B. Ross	'33	Iowa	10
W. H. Lang	'34	Minnesota	10
R. K. Degener	'34	Michigan	10
W. W. Lobdell	'32	Iowa	10
F. G. Bartholomew	'32	Illinois	10
J. C. Cristy Jr.	'34	Michigan	10
Donald Bellstrom	'34	Chicago	9
W. M. Wilson	'32	Northwestern	9
R. A. Mohl	'32	Iowa	9
B. E. Jeffries	'33	Indiana	9
S. J. Nielson	'33	Iowa	8
A. E. Sachs	'33	Chicago	8
B. R. Koogler	'32	Ohio State	8
R. R. Miller	'33	Michigan	8
E. G. Janss	'32	Iowa	7
Lawrence Goodnow	'33	Chicago	7
R. E. Sibbert	'34	Indiana	7
H. A. Paavola	'34	Minnesota	7
J. M. Coon	'32	Indiana	7
J. F. Krohn	'33	Ohio State	6
R. H. Debenham	'33	Northwestern	6
C. D. Ketola	'34	Minnesota	6
W. A. McCloy	'34	Iowa	6
Pomeroy Sinnock	'32	Illinois	6
C. L. Biedinger	'32	Indiana	6
H. D. Young	'33	Ohio State	5
Louis Lemak	'33	Michigan	5
A. A. Eller	'33	Minnesota	5
R. J. Aldrich	'34	Illinois	4
James W. Marron	'34	Chicago	4
S. R. Raike	'32	Michigan	4
Frederic Kruger	'33	Minnesota	4
P. J. Stein	'34	Chicago	4
T. R. Close	'34	Iowa	4
C. A. Grubert	'34	Wisconsin	4
P. E. Marshall	'33	Indiana	3
Victor Lorber	'33	Chicago	3
R. O. Boyles	'32	Ohio State	3
D. L. Marcus	'32	Michigan	3
P. E. Leicht	'34	Minnesota	3
H. L. Lloyd	'33	Iowa	3
K. J. Connell	'33	Wisconsin	3
J. E. Fisher	'33	Indiana	3
H. C. Kamienski	'34	Michigan	3
Milton Silver	'34	Indiana	3
J. J. Sexten Jr.	'33	Ohio State	2
I. C. Smith	'32	Michigan	2
S. W. Rosen	'33	Northwestern	2
L. E. Rush	'34	Minnesota	2
R. N. Lamberty	'34	Iowa	2
J. J. Ermenc	'32	Wisconsin	2
N. A. Gordon	'33	Illinois	2
R. D. Hammer	'34	Indiana	2
N. A. Munson	'32	Illinois	2
R. L. McManus	'33	Northwestern	2
Ordway Swennes	'34	Minnesota	2
C. P. Traskell	'33	Wisconsin	2
W. M. Feinberg	'33	Illinois	1
J. J. McMahon	'32	Chicago	1
G. H. Cady	'33	Illinois	1
Arnold Sundgaard	'33	Wisconsin	1
H. J. Galmish	'32	Ohio State	1
K. E. Youngchild	'33	Wisconsin	1
F. C. Fenske	'33	Michigan	1
Maurice Adelman	'34	Ohio State	1
R. G. Moench	'32	Illinois	1
D. H. Eames	'34	Minnesota	1
K. R. Taylor	'33	Wisconsin	1
R. L. Bodine	'33	Iowa	1
J. B. Higby	'34	Wisconsin	1
D. O. Omholt	'34	Wisconsin	1
S. P. Fogg	'34	Wisconsin	1
G. M. Caplin	'33	Indiana	1
M. D. Hall	'33	Wisconsin	1

Only One Change In A.B.C. Leaders

AMERICAN BOWLING CONGRESS LEADERS

FIVE-MAN TEAMS

Joseph Voss Belters, Chicago	3046
Freeman Shoes, Beloit	2961
Brogger's Recreation, Grand Rapids	2956
Ebonite Ball Five, Covington, Ky.	2946
Greenvilles, New York	2939
Tall Ones, Dayton, Ohio	2925
G. T. Scully, Chicago	2920
Euclid Recreation, Cleveland	2913
Macomb R. C., Mt. Clemens, Mich.	2907
Burlington Routes, Chicago	2888

TWO-MAN TEAMS

Charles Daw-Frank Benkovic, Milw'kee	1358
Edward Zajac-John Sublosky, Chicago	1350
John Fehr-Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis	1290
H. Reitmeyer-H. Cook, Irvington, N. J.	1278
J. Bucr-M. Straka, Chicago	1274
K. Wilkes-C. Pankow, Buffalo	1272
Robert Irish-Irving Kelly, Albany	1268
Arthur Hower-F. Schickler, Aurora	1264
Louis Fratini-Frank Carney, Chicago	1262
A. Rudinsky-H. Todd, Dover, N. J.	1259

SINGLES

Otto Nitschke, Cleveland	731
John Sublosky, Chicago	727
Alexander Graham, New Phila., Ohio	719
Michael Shirghio, New York	715
A. C. Baumann, Columbus	710
Charles Drs, Chicago	704
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	703
George Notz, Chicago	689
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	685
John Koster, Richmond Hill, N. Y.	676

ALL-EVENTS

Albert Rudinsky, Dover, N. J.	1973
Michael Shirghio, New York	1924
S. P. Garofalo, St. Louis	1921
Thaddeus Kirk, St. Louis	1909
George Notz, Chicago	1901
John Sublosky, Chicago	1901
Jess Pritchett, Indianapolis	1899
John Rutkowski, Syracuse	1884
R. H. Newton, St. Louis	1884
Dr. Casimir Czarnecki, Toledo	1883

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, March 31—The leaders in the various events of the American bowling congress tournament will prepare their last stand as the big ten-pin classic enters its final days of competition. Changes among the pace setters are becoming less frequent, since the marks in three events are exceptionally high. The leading team score of 3046, held by the Joseph Voss Belters, Chicago, will likely be bettered a few times before April 10, the last day of rolling in this event.

It is foolish to predict that new names will appear on the top berths in the doubles, singles and all-events divisions. The 1358 two-man count of Charles Daw and Frank Benkovic, Milwaukee, seems to be invincible, although a Chicago pair came within 8 pins of tying it.

Otto Nitschke, Cleveland, who is leading the singles entrants with a 731-series, is in a conspicuous position to become the individual champion of the world and Albert Rudinsky, Dover, N. J., who is far out in front in the all-events with a 1973 mark, will, in all probability, hold that spot when the final ball has been thrown.

Wednesday's rolling in the minor events produced only one change, Dr. Casimir Czarnecki, Toledo, piled up 1883 pins to go into tenth place in the all-events. Wilcox Clothiers, St. Joseph, Mich., were best in the team event with a 2830 score. Czarnecki shot a 653 series in the team event on Tuesday evening and followed up with totals of 582 and 648 respectively in the doubles and singles event Wednesday.

Joseph Young, Bradford, Penna., had a splendid beginning in the singles division. He opened with 258 and 222, but could not maintain that pace. Three wide splits in his concluding game held him to 180 for a 666 total, which incidentally was high for the day.

Crabbe Sets New 1500-Meter Mark

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 31—A new United States record in the 1500-meter freestyle swim was established by Clarence "Buster" Crabbe of the Los Angeles Athletic Club here in the Carnegie Pool at Yale University last night, the opening event of the United States senior Amateur Athletic Union swimming championships. Crabbe covered the distance in 19m. 45 3-5s., to better the previous mark, held by himself, of 20m. 6⅕s. James Christie '34 of the University of Michigan, whom Crabbe nosed out in the second heat, also broke the record.

The event was run off in three heats, the best time to decide the standing. Maiola Kalili of the Los Angeles A. C. came home first in the opening heat, with Raymond M. Ruddy Jr., New York Athletic Club, second. Kalili's time was 20m. 17 3-5s. Crabbe won the second heat, followed closely by Christie. The third heat went to W. L. Nolan of the Boston Boy's Club, who was clocked at 21m. 42 2-5s. Harry Tresniak, Lennox Hill A. C., finished second.

In the final rating, Crabbe, of course, was first, with Christie, Kalili, Ruddy and J. W. Harte '32 of Yale following in that order.

The 1500-meter event was the only race scheduled yesterday. Qualifying heats and finals in the 150-yard backstroke, 100-yard freestyle, low board diving and 300-yard medley will be held this afternoon and tonight. The summary:

1500-METER FREESTYLE

First Heat—Won by Maiola Kalili, Los Angeles A. C., 20m. 17⅘s.; Raymond M. Ruddy Jr., New York A. C., second, 20m. 23⅗s.; J. W. Harte '32, Yale, third, 21m. 8⅘s.; William McDonald, United States Naval Academy, fourth, 21m. 56⅕s.

Second Heat—Won by Clarence Crabbe, Los Angeles A. C., 19m. 45⅗s.; James Christie '34, Michigan, second, 19m. 54⅘s.; James Cilhula, Detroit A. C., and Austin Clapp, Los Angeles A. C., did not finish.

Third Heat—Won by W. L. Nolan, Boston Boy's Club, 21m. 42⅘s.; Harry Tresniak, Lennox Hill A. C., second, 22m. 8⅓s.; H. Lewis, Newark A. C., third, 22m. 27⅗s.; E. A. Wienand of Buffalo, unattached, fourth, 22m. 44⅕s.

Lott Eliminated By Texas Student

HOUSTON, Texas, March 31 (AP)—The sort of tennis a professor in Greek has been teaching on the side for 25 years at University of Texas had all but stopped the show today in the second annual Houston invitational. George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, seeded No. 2, is the latest victim.

Among those on top, the only three players incidentally who have reached the singles quarterfinals, are Wilmer L. Allison Jr. of Austin and L. J. Quick of Dallas, aces from Dr. D. A. Penick's squads at the university, and Karl F. Kamrath, the professor's present No. 1 man.

Kamrath went to the court under protest to eliminate Lott 6—4, 7—5. He sought rest after a previous match. Overruled, he loosed a brilliant backhand game that caught the Chicagoan by surprise.

Quick eliminated Martin Buxby, Texas freshman, who previously had disposed of H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., United States singles champion, seeded No. 1 in the tournament, 6—3, 6—0.

Allison reached the quarterfinals by first eliminating another university player, David D. Peden, and then defeating Doc Barr of Dallas, 6—1, 6—2.

J. Gilbert Hall of New York, seeded No. 4, reached the third round by victory over still another Texas University entrant, Sterling Williams, 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

PROVIDENCE WILL FACE BRUIN CUBS

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP PLAYOFF

(Two games, total goals)

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Providence	1	1	0	5	2	3
Bronx	0	1	1	2	5	1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 31—The Providence Reds turned in one of their most brilliant performances of the season to beat the Bronx Tigers, 4 to 1, here last night, thus qualifying to meet the Boston Bruin Cubs in the final playoff for the championship of the Canadian-American Hockey League.

Last night's game completed a two-game preliminary series and gave Providence a margin of 5 goals to 2. The first game, Monday night, resulted in a 1-to-1 tie.

The Reds were in command all the way, scoring twice in the first period, once in the second and again in the third. New York threw caution to the winds in the last two periods, but netted only one goal, a tally by Gene Chouinard at the outset of the second period. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	BRONX
Hart, Harrington, lw	
rw, Chouinard, Jenkins, Asmundson	
Gaudreault, Murray, Connor, c	
c, Pettinger, Grosvenor, Boucher	
Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, Cormier, rw	
lw, Sheppard, Massecar, Picketts	
Carson, Hinsperger, ld	rd, Regan, Pringle
Trapp, Hinsperger, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Arnott
Beveridge, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Providence 4, Bronx 1. Goals—Harrington, Giroux, Hart, Rivers for Providence; Chouinard for Bronx. Assists—Murray, Taylor, Hinsperger, Rivers and Trapp for Providence; Pettinger for Bronx. Referees—W. J. Stewart and A. G. Smith. Time—Three 20m. periods.

TERMS OF SUGAR PACT DISCLOSED AT HAGUE

THE HAGUE, Neth., March 31 (AP)—The International Sugar Council yesterday issued a statement officially disclosing the terms of the agreement reached at Paris March 26 by the principal sugar-producing nations.

That arrangement, the statement said, gave Cuba a 1932 crop of 2,700,000 long tons. European and Peruvian producers agreed to reduction of export quotas provided in the Chadbourne plan by the amount which Java's exports may exceed 1,500,000 metric tons in the year beginning April 1, 1932, and ending March 31, 1933. European producers also agreed to corresponding reductions in this year's sowings.

MANHATTAN CLUB DEFAULTS

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The default of the Manhattan polo club team gave Los Nanduces a place in the United States class B indoor polo championship tournament last night. The teams were scheduled to play for the right to represent the metropolitan circuit, but a mishap to Archer W. Kinny forced the Manhattan club to default.

NEW FOUR-CYLINDER RECORD

LOS ANGELES, March 31 (AP)—A new mark for four-cylinder automobile racing cars was set on Muroc Dryiake yesterday by Wilbur Shaw, Los Angeles racer, who was timed by American Automobile Association officials at 137.25 miles per hour. The International record was 136.98 and was held by Kaye Don, British racer, while the American record of 130.64 was held by Ernie Triplett, Los Angeles racer.

CLEAN SWEEP FOR BOSTON SIX

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—The Boston all-star hockey team made a clean sweep of its three international matches against an all-star English team by winning the final game last night, 5 to 1.

John J. Evers Jr., son of the famous second baseman of a few years back, is captain of the Georgetown University baseball team this season and is being closely watched by a number of major and minor league scouts.

BOURTON MAY BREAK RECORD

Coventry City Football Star Nears Season's Goal-Scoring Mark

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 31—Two goals obtained during three Eastertide holiday matches have increased the total score made by C. F. T. Bourton, Coventry City, in the English Association Football League this season to 30 runs and brightened his prospects of creating a new individual record for the southern section of the third division. Bourton's club has six more fixtures to fulfill before the end of the campaign and if Bourton can find the net eight times in these games, he will break the present record of 46 set up in the season of 1926-27 by D. H. Morris, Swindon Town and equaled by Peter Simpson, Crystal Palace four years later.

Most of the divisional leaders did their share of scoring in the heavy program Friday, Saturday and Monday and there is no change in the headship to record. The best placed contenders for the title of "champion marksman of the league" are Bourton and W. R. Dean, Everton, who have each scored on 39 occasions.

Dean, in the first division, has held the pride of place since the middle of November and now has opened up a lead of eight goals over his nearest rival, Sheffield United's Irish international, James Dunne.

Cyril Pearce, Swansea Town, failed to add to his collection in the second division, but his lapse doesn't affect the situation, since the nearest approach to his 33 is Thomas Keetley's 26. Keetley, who plays in the forward line for Notts County, the oldest club in the league, has been out of action recently. He scored all his 26 before Jan. 1.

The appearance of two Fulham stalwarts in the second and third places behind Bourton in the southern section of the third division, explains to a great extent their club's firm position at the head of the standing in this division with the fourth highest total in "goals for" column in the whole league. The following lists show the names, clubs and totals of players in the leading positions in the four sections.

ENGLISH LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION

W. R. Dean, Everton	39
James Dunne, Sheffield United	31
David

FARE TO EUROPE CUT 10 TO 50 P. C. BY SHIP LINES

Rate Now Close to 1914 Level—All Effective by April 4

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Reductions in transatlantic passenger fares ranging from 10 to 50 per cent and abolition of the usual summer increase were announced yesterday by most of the major steamship lines, both foreign and domestic. The cuts brought the rates to the lowest point since 1914.

While the slashes vary in accordance with the class of passage and the grading of the ships, officials agreed the new schedules would show virtually a uniform reduction by all lines.

The new fares apply to such stately vessels as the Leviathan, Aquitania, Olympic, Belgenland, Homeric, Bremen, Europa, President Harding and President Roosevelt.

The reductions are greatest in first-class accommodations, scaling down to 10 per cent in third-class rates.

With some lines, including the United States, Hamburg-American and Cunard, the new schedules are effective immediately. With others, such as the White Star, Red Star and North German Lloyd, they will go into effect on April 4.

Mr. J. S. Mahool, passenger traffic manager of the White Star Lines, said the reductions were made "in keeping with the trend to reduce prices that is prevalent throughout the country." British agencies credited American lines with initiating the cuts. All lines said they hoped the lower fares would lead to increased bookings for summer travel, saying the expected volume had failed to materialize.

French Line officials said they looked upon the reductions as an experiment.

The United States Lines, only large transatlantic line not a member of the steamship conference meeting in Brussels, brought the lowest first-class rate for its flagship, the Leviathan, down to $192 compared with the former $265 summer season rate.

Mr. John Schroeder, general passenger manager of the North German Lloyd Line, said the reduced rates brought the price for a room with bath on "A" deck of the Bremen or Europa, the world's fastest ships, to $290 one way as against $582 previously for one person.

Mr. Emil Lederer, passenger traffic director of the Hamburg-American Line, said it likewise had abolished the higher summer rating and based its fare reductions on the lowest winter rates.

Ship Cut Eliminates Surcharge in England

LONDON, March 31 (AP)—Transatlantic passenger rates were slashed 15 per cent or more by two of Great Britain's largest marine companies today, the White Star and Cunard lines, while most of the shipping firms of Europe and the United States were conferring in Brussels on rate cut projects.

The White Star was the first to announce a slash. All classes of accommodations on its liners will be affected by the cut, which in general eliminates the 15 per cent surcharge imposed when Great Britain went off the gold standard.

Within a few hours Cunard officials announced they would reduce north Atlantic fares in the same proportion as reductions of other companies.

Brussels Group Accepts

BRUSSELS, March 31 (AP) — Delegates to the North Atlantic Shipping Conference today accepted a proposal, advanced by representatives of American shipping companies, for a 20 per cent reduction in transatlantic passenger fares. Later they will deal with curtailment of the present sailing schedules and of the number of liners in the service.

Egyptian Censors Used Chisel on Text

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 31—Although blue pencils had not yet been invented, the ancient Egyptians appear to have had official censors who went about making changes in the chiselled writings on stone walls, the American Oriental Society was told here today.

The "edited" portions were plastered up and rechiselled, Prof. John A. Wilson of the University of Chicago told the meeeting. He discovered these changes when making copies of temple inscriptions for the Oriental Institute of the university at Luxor, in Egypt.

"The hieroglyphs, cut in deep sunken relief, show numerous textual corrections," Professor Wilson said. "Most of them seem to have been made as a result of a scribal inspection immediately after the texts had been carved and painted."

New York Rare-Books Sale Reflects Tendency Toward Lower Price Levels

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 31—The dispersal of a manuscript collection of the original rough drafts of Washington Irving's studies for his books on the Moorish conquest of Spain was the feature of this week's book sale at the American Art Association-Anderson Galleries. The lower price status of the present rare-books market was amply borne out at the sale, 251 items realizing only $27,325.

The Irving papers, some of which later developed into "The Alhambra," others into the "Spanish Papers," and some of which were never published, were the jottings made by him on his way to the scenes of the conquest. They embody legends of the countryside, of the inns, of the strolling mendicants and the bandits. They were sold from the estate of Helen Irving Libbey and were offered together with the library of an Ohio collector and a varied collection of rare sporting books from other estates.

In spite of their collector interest, the Irving manuscripts, making up 11 items, brought only $1545. The highest bidding of the sale was for the extremely rare folio works of John Gould—71 volumes printed in London at various periods between 1831 and 1888—which, in the opinion of many authorities, represent the greatest ornithological work ever published in England.

Another notable item was the first edition of Edward Orme's "British Field Sports," 1807, one of the rarest and most beautiful of sporting books, which brought $2500. For a first edition of Henry Alken's "The National Sports," London, 1821, and a complete set of the Sporting Magazine of London, 1792-1870, $1300 each was paid.

The second folio edition of Shakespeare's works, 1632, brought $1000, as did 10 early volumes of Dickens, a first edition of the latter's "Great Expectations" selling for $550.

An uncut copy of Keats's "Endymion" in the original boards brought $300; Shelley's tragedy, "The Cenci," $210, and Swift's "A Tale of a Tub," $170.

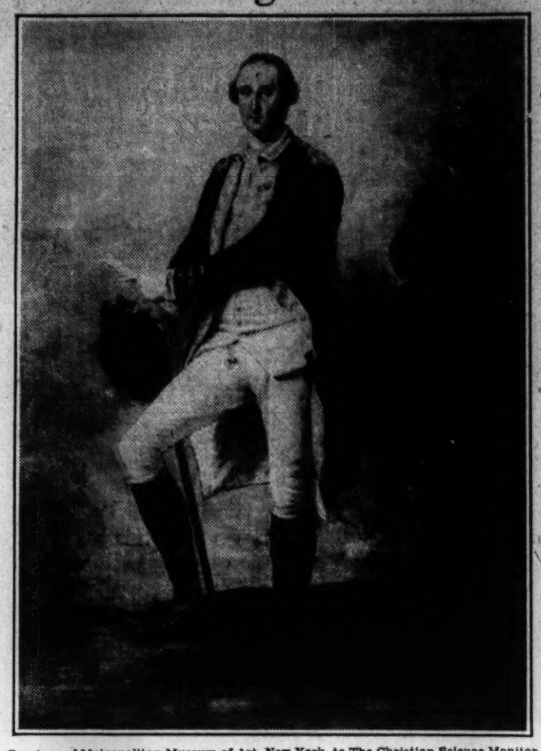
VIRGINIA FRUITS SURVIVE BLIZZARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Three weeks after the blizzard which swept Virginia and other sections of the East, Mr. William S. Campfield of Staunton, Va., secretary of the Virginia State Horticulture Society, has issued the following summary:

"To date reports do not indicate any damage to apple buds. On the other hand, the cold weather has sufficiently retarded the development of apple buds to greatly improve the crop prospects. Reports from the principal peach growing sections of Virginia show that there are sufficient live buds to indicate a 25 to 50 per cent crop, with favorable weather from now on."

Seven-Cent Bicentennial Stamp Shows Washington of Trumbull



Courtesy of Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGE WASHINGTON BY JOHN TRUMBULL

Painted in London in 1780 for Dutch Banker While General's Former Aide Was a Student of Benjamin West—Had Merry Time in Jail

WASHINGTON POSTAGE STAMP SERIES
Third of Twelve Articles

By LANING HUMPHREY

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London-Amsterdam Portrait—It was in London that the Washington of the 7-cent bicentennial stamp was painted in 1780 by John Trumbull of Connecticut, executor of the popular "Battle of Bunker Hill." Yet it might well be termed an indirect life portrait of the General as he appeared in 1775 With the Atlantic between him and his subject, he was still able to place the features of Washington before his eyes—in the form of sketches he had made while aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief around Boston. There is also room to believe that he guided himself a little by the egglike facial proportions of the practically unrecognizable amateur mezzotint which Charles Willson Peale had published two years before.

Historical Setting—Adventures and excitements opened, pursued and closed the history of Trumbull's execution of his European Washington.

Important London citizens had given assurance that Trumbull, in his capacity as art student, would not be molested in his capacity as an American revolutionist. He arrived in London in the spring of 1780 to study with West, who welcomed him to his studio and taught him for five months or so.

Meanwhile, great resentment against America was aroused in London on the announcement that the charming young Major André had been hanged as a common spy. Retaliation was in the air. On a November midnight, Trumbull was arrested and clapped into jail, charged with treason.

Trumbull proudly told the magistrate that he was the son of "him you call the rebel Governor of Connecticut" (Jonathan Trumbull, Washington's stanchest provider of supplies—"Brother Jonathan").

Ringingly he said:

"I have been aide-de-camp to him you call the rebel Washington."

West went next morning to his friend, King George III, with assurance that the youth had been strictly under his eye, had not and would not do anything hostile while studying art in Britain. His Majesty declared the youth would have to remain in the power of the law. But whatever befell, Trumbull's life should be safe—the King pledged his Royal word.

For eight months an example was made of the son of the "notorious" Jonathan Trumbull by keeping him in jail. But the King's expressed interest shielded him, he did not languish. In fact, he profited well. West and his rollicking student, Gilbert Stuart, visited him, brought him painting supplies, gave him instruction and criticism. At length the King ordered the release of John Trumbull on bail. His sureties were to be his Royal friends, Benjamin West and John Singleton Copley (London resident since '75, or so). But the youth was to stay out of Britain for the duration of the Revolution.

John Trumbull next turned up in neutral Holland. He had little money as he took residence in Amsterdam. But it was a well-known fact that Holland was a producer of bankers. Trumbull appears to have sought a loan of one of them, M. de Neufville. One of the most discussed men in Europe was George Washington. Yet where, pray, in Europe, could anyone find a portrait of him?

M. de Neufville was soon able to pride himself on the possession of a full-length portrait of a very dashing-looking General Washington, painted by his former aide, Trumbull. It does not seem quite clear whether he commissioned it or accepted it as collateral, but at any rate, the artist was $100 better off as a result. And early in the year (1781) the banker improved his investment by having a mezzotint of it by the skillful Valentine Green published in London.

Certainly it is a youngish, well-tailored General—as the artist recollected him, and had sketched him in 1775. And General and artist each had helped give the other a send-off to later fame! . . .

It is 1775. Washington, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the "Continental Army," is encamped at Cambridge, trying to put together this army with which he is credited.

and a campaign which can be carried out with it. One day General Spencer brings him a most exactly done drawing of the British fortifications, and introduces a lad of 19 as the soldier-artist.

The boy's work is actually of high tactical value to the chief. He makes him an aide-de-camp—this John Trumbull, youngest of the three lads who went to their father, the Governor of Connecticut, and insisted on enlisting together.

[Next Article Will Appear April 7]

Policies Outlined By Flax Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 27—Flax growers of the Northwest were urged to adopt a conservative policy in adjusting production to demands by the Flax Institute of the United States, meeting here.

The institute is made up of producers, representatives of flaxseed crushers, the consuming trade and the farm schools of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana.

Following a discussion on oils coming into this country free of duty and competing with linseed oil the institute adopted a resolution urging Congress to levy an import duty on purilla oil, sesame seed, linseed fatty acids, hempseed oil and sunflower oil.

CHILE CUTS PACKING COSTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—With a view to avoiding expenditure on foreign bags and sacks and to assisting the southern timber industry, Congress has passed a law making it obligatory to use wooden packings for all agricultural products. The President vetoed an attempt to extend the measure to nitrate transport.

FORD EIGHT, $460 TO $650—FOURS ABOUT $50 LOWER

Prices Are Plus Freight, and Plus Some Extra Equipment

DETROIT, March 31 — Prices ranging from $460 for the roadster to $650 for the convertible sedan were announced yesterday by the Ford Motor Company for its new V-type eight-cylinder cars introduced today.

Prices of the new four-cylinder cars will be $50 less than those quoted on the corresponding eight-cylinder body types, the announcement said.

The prices of the new eight-cylinder car average about $10 more in each class than the corresponding type of the 1931 four-cylinder cars, making the new fours some $40 cheaper than the 1931 models.

The prices of the eight, all f. o. b. Detroit, were announced as follows: Roadster $460; de luxe roadster $500; phaeton $495; de luxe phaeton $545; coupé $490; de luxe coupé $575; sport coupé $535; cabriolet $610; victoria $600; tudor sedan $500; de luxe tudor sedan $550; fordor sedan $590; de luxe fordor sedan $645; convertible sedan $650; chassis $370.

It also was announced that safety glass throughout will be standard equipment on all de luxe models and on the sport coupé, cabriolet, Victoria and convertible sedan, and available at a slight extra cost on standard types.

The company said 80,000 men were employed as of yesterday and that approximately half the departments were working at capacity.

In announcing the prices, Mr. Henry Ford said:

"There are just two permanent satisfactions in business for me—one is designing and making a useful commodity, and the other is the jobs thus created. It seems to me a waste of time to have to urge people to buy in this country. That is not the manufacturer's business."

Red Cross Nears Close of Office In South Dakota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., March 31—Red Cross relief headquarters in South Dakota, opened to aid the people and livestock of sections swept bare of crops last year by drought and grasshoppers, will be closed on April 10, it is announced by Mr. Albert Evans, relief director for South Dakota and Nebraska.

Spring, with favorable crop prospects plus federal feed loans and garden seeds promised by the Red Cross, have built up an optimistic outlook in the State's drought area, it was stated by Red Cross officers.

To date, it was announced, 10,850 families in South Dakota have received Red Cross assistance. This has cost the national organization $274,649. In addition, the Red Cross has distributed 1314 carloads of donated food for its beneficiaries and feed for livestock.

STAMPS

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And, on top of these amazing reductions, you'll find your American dollar will go further in Europe than ever before. This is the year of years for a trip abroad—choose your ship and GO!

RATES REDUCED 20%

Here are Typical Reductions

(New rates are effective immediately and apply all year 'round)

275 First Class accommodations were $210	NOW	$168
650 First Class accommodations were $250	NOW	$200
650 Cabin Class accommodations were $155	NOW	$124
300 Cabin Class accommodations were $147.50	NOW	$118
800 Tourist Class accommodations were $120	NOW	$96
650 Tourist Class accommodations were $108	NOW	$86.50

Thousands of other rooms similarly reduced—with still further reductions for round trips. Even the very low Third Class rates have been reduced by 10%.

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Lucky Bride Learns Washday Secret — by C.A. Voight

WELL, SOON YOU'LL BE IN YOUR OWN HOME
I KNOW I'LL LOVE IT. KEEPING HOUSE WILL BE SUCH FUN
HER FIRST WASHDAY
I THOUGHT KEEPING HOUSE WOULD BE FUN — BUT SCRUBBING CLOTHES IS TERRIBLE!
NO ONE SCRUBS ANY MORE, GET SOME RINSO — IT SOAKS CLOTHES SNOW-WHITE
NO WONDER EVERYBODY PRAISES RINSO. I NEVER SAW SUCH WHITENESS AND SUCH SUDS. WHAT A FOOL I WAS TO BUY A SCRUB BOARD
HER SECOND WASHDAY
I FINISHED THE WASH IN NO TIME TODAY. I'M GLAD YOU TOLD ME ABOUT RINSO
DOESN'T IT GET THE CLOTHES WHITE! AND IT'S SUCH A SAFE SOAP FOR COLORED THINGS.
WE ALL USE IT FOR DISHES, TOO. ITS THICK SUDS LOOSEN GREASE LIKE MAGIC

"Does amazing amount of work," says Mrs. Thomas C. Troy of Hartford

"I ALWAYS use Rinso for the wash because just soaking the clothes in Rinso suds gets them so white. Recently I started using it for all my cleaning and I must say I was surprised to see how long one large package lasted. First of all I did two weeks' wash consisting of:

7 bed spreads	22 towels	10 children's nightclothes
7 bureau scarfs	20 dish towels	20 children's underwear
12 doilies	9 nightgowns	25 shirts
20 face cloths	22 socks	12 aprons
20 napkins	6 men's pajamas	11 dresses
22 pillow cases	35 handkerchiefs	4 men's underwear
20 sheets	18 children's dresses	30 children's stockings"

Cup for cup, Rinso gives twice as much suds as lightweight, puffed-up soaps. You will be amazed at the amount of washing one big box of Rinso will do for you. Recommended by the makers of 40 famous washers. Great for dishwashing and all cleaning, too.

Millions use Rinso in tub, washer and dishpan

THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Cross-Country

By DOROTHY A. LOVELL

IT WAS a fresh, clear, lively day, a day on which it was difficult to keep still. The clouds raced like sailing boats across the sky; the wind raced hither and thither between the lean trees, and Christopher Kingsley raced—a white streak of youthful energy—up the track that led past the farm buildings, across the open space where the ground lay hard beneath his running shoes, down the slope and into the wood, with the wide stretch of lake water on his left and the banks of damp dark soil on his right; and so, rising and falling with the undulations of the countryside, back through the school grounds to the changing room, where Dick Fletcher was waiting for him.

"How was it today?" Dick asked.

Christopher dropped down on a chair, has arms hanging at his sides, his long, thin legs stretched out before him. "Oh, fine," he breathed. "Chuck a towel over."

"Marshall's just come in. He did it in 17½," said Dick, dragging a towel from the rail and swinging it across the room.

Christopher jerked himself into an upright position. "Seventeen and a half!" he repeated. "Who timed him?"

"Young Cooper. He happened to be at the top of the Meadows when Marshall started and waited for him to come in. It was exactly 17½, and he looked horribly fresh."

Christopher rubbed himself vigorously. "I've never done it in less than 18," he said. "I shall have to get the time down somehow. What about swimming before breakfast? Would you come?"

"Swimming's off," said Dick. "That miserable little blighter Penge got himself tangled up with the weeds this morning and Nick had to get him out. Nick says the weeds are terribly thick at the wood end, and until they are cleared away the lake has been banned."

"What rot!" ejaculated Christopher. "The south end is perfectly clear. Well, pace me tomorrow along the Westbury road; there's only a fortnight before the race and I shall had to put in every ounce of training I can."

* * *

Perhaps no event had ever been hailed with so much enthusiasm as this new fixture. Captain Weekes, an Old Boy, and a renowned athlete, had lately come back to live in the neighborhood of the school and had offered a cup for a cross-country race open to any boy over 15. The idea had arisen out of a talk he had given to the school on athletics in general, and running in particular, and being a one-time Marathon champion, and as keen as any man who ever felt the track beneath his feet, he had fired the boys with intense eagerness.

Christopher Kingsley had always been a good runner. He was a tall, well-built boy, with a catlike suppleness of limb. Deep in his heart he cherished the ambition of becoming a world champion. He read every book on foot racing he could lay his hands on, trained severely, and bent every effort to this end. It was, therefore, desperately trying to watch the activities of Marshall.

Marshall was a year older than Christopher. He was a quiet, sleepy-looking boy, who never appeared to exert himself in any direction, and yet managed to pull things off. When the running craze began, Marshall said nothing, but he was seen from time to time leisurely loping along by himself over the countryside. He had extraordinary staying powers, and seemed to make no effort in covering the ground.

As the day of the race approached, the running became hectic, despite the advice of the games master to ease off. Marshall, however, took no part in the general excitement. He had got hold of a novel which apparently absorbed his attention, and lay about in careless attitudes to the exasperation of Christopher.

"If that lazy lout of a chap wins," he said to Dick on the evening before the great day, "I'll never run again."

"He knows what he's doing," Dick replied. "It's not laziness, it's what everyone ought to have done—slackening off the last few days—all the books say so."

It had rained in the night and the ground was heavy and sticky in consequence. It would tell against the time. Down by the lake it was reported to be particularly bad, and the boys were advised to keep the higher ground even if it meant wasting a few yards.

The race was due to commence at 2:30. The entrants lined up in the field behind the gym where a tape was stretched in readiness for the finish. The Head, with a pair of field glasses slung round his neck, moved about with a restless action as if he could hardly refrain from lining up with the rest.

"Go easy until you get to the farm," Dick whispered, "and keep your wind for the pull at the end."

* * *

Christopher nodded. He had drawn a place close to Marshall, and had made up his mind to stick to his heels until they had passed the lake, and then make a supreme effort to beat him on the final race home. He felt extraordinarily confident, as if the cool, clear air were lending wings to his feet. In half an hour the whole thing would be over—the great race of which he had dreamed so insistently would be a thing of the past—and someone would have breasted that bit of white tape!

And now they were off, bobbing in a white bunch down the slope and along by the hedge. But before they reached the lane, the bunch became elongated and formed itself into a straggling line. Marshall was running with his usual easy movement, and close behind him, watching in a fascinated way the side-to-side throw of the material between his shoulders, came Christopher.

The pace was quicker than he had expected. Marshall's stride was evidently deceptive. How the fellow could move! They were alone now, racing around by the farm buildings and taking the downward slope on the other side. Between the trees Christopher could see the white glitter of the lake, and remembering the advice to avoid the slippery banks, he watched to see which course Marshall would choose. In his confident way, Marshall was already mounting a bit, although it meant covering more ground. Christopher could not help admiring the boy's assurance; he was a sport—and, goodness, how he could run!

* * *

They were well among the trees by this time, following a narrow track the boys knew well. It was then that Christopher thought he noticed signs of fatigue in the figure ahead of him. The pace was not quite so quick, and there was a certain drag in the movement. A great hope arose in the boy's heart. He still had a good deal in reserve, and was amazed at the way he was holding on.

And then, out of the tail of his eye, he saw a curious commotion going on in the lake, and, looking through the trees, he realized that a dog was struggling with the weeds, beating the air with its front paws, and giving out piteous yapps and whines. In that second he lost ground; already Marshall was half a dozen yards ahead. He made a spurt and caught up with him, falling into the swing of the pace; and then, quite suddenly, and all unaccountably as it seemed at the time, he stopped, changed his course, and scrambled down among the bushes to the bank.

The dog was some little distance out, making frantic efforts to free itself from the weeds, but only getting into graver difficulties. Without any hesitation, Christopher slipped into the icy cold water. The weeds clung about his limbs as he struck out, a mass of thin, slimy, heavy things, that moved curiously beneath the surface in waves. With each kick he tried to loosen the drag they made on him, but progress was extremely difficult, and all the time he could see the distress of the animal as it floundered about, rising and sinking, and beating the water.

It was a small creature, which was all to the good, but when, at length, Christopher came up with it, he found it had no collar, and it seemed impossible to get hold of it in any way. Moreover, he was, himself, extremely tired, and the thought of the return journey loomed unpleasantly before him.

"Keep still, for goodness sake!" he shouted to the dog, but the little fellow was frightened and only kicked and plunged the more. How they got back Christopher never knew, but by dint of much labor they eventually reached the bank and clambered out. Dripping and cold, he carried the shivering creature through the fields, hoping he might come across someone who would take it in charge, and as it chanced, a policeman who was well known to the boys, met him at the crossroads.

* * *

"It looks like a dog that's been notified as lost," he said, producing a piece of string from his pocket, and looping it round its neck. "Could you give me the particulars now?"

"Not in this biting wind, thanks!" said Christopher. "I'm away back to change," and he set off down the road as quickly as his weary limbs would take him.

Happily he had chosen an unfrequented route and managed to get to the changing room without encountering anyone. The room, however, was full of boys, and as he came in they swarmed round to know what had happened.

"There's a search party looking for you!" said Mason. "When you didn't show up, the Head was in a horrible stew."

"I slipped into the lake," said Christopher quietly. "The weeds are awful and I had a dickens of a time getting out again. Someone had better let the Head know I've turned up; I'm off to the dorm."

It was on the following day that Christopher was sent for to see Captain Weekes. The interview lasted for a long time, and when it was over the boy was walking on air. Dick was waiting for him down the road, and as his chum came toward him, he saw a look in his face that had never been there before.

"What do you think, Dick?" said Christopher, catching hold of his arm, "that dog belonged to Captain Weekes. He's a prize beast, worth any amount of money. Weekes was simply topping about the whole thing. And listen, Dick, he says I only need a bit more careful training to get all the speed I want. So what do you think he proposes to do? Have me down at his place in the holidays and coach me himself!"

They had reached the fields by now, and feeling the grass beneath his feet, Christopher gave a spring.

"Race me to the gates!" he called, and the two boys flew over the turf like young greyhounds suddenly let loose.

Mother Eagle With Her Young

The Christian Science Monitor-© Seton Gordon

"A look of mother love would come into her eyes."

At a Golden Eagle's Aerie

By SETON GORDON

The Fascination of the "Hide"

LAST spring, my wife and I spent a week at the lodge of a highland deer stalker. Near the stalking lodge—built in the heart of the hills and many miles from the nearest house—a pair of golden eagles had their ancestral aerie on a rock. Our stalker friend was a keen naturalist, and before our arrival he had built for us a splendid hiding place a few yards from the aerie. In this hiding place either my wife or I spent the best part of a fortnight observing the home life of the eagles, and at one time we took a continuous watch of 30 hours.

Now, I must first of all explain how rare and timid birds are watched and photographed at close quarters. The first thing is to get them used to the hide. The hide must be built gradually, and it must be as like its surroundings as possible. This hide was thatched with heather so skillfully that you could not see it until you were almost on it.

Then, once you have got the birds accustomed to the hide, you have to get them used to the lens of your camera. This is best done by placing a bottle with the thick end sticking out through the front of the hide, where the lens will be. We will imagine that the birds have become thoroughly used to the hide and the lens of the camera. How are you to get inside your hide without the birds knowing that you are there? It is no good your going there alone. The birds will see you go in, and however long you may wait they will not return to their eggs or young.

But, fortunately for the bird photographer, birds—with one or two very rare exceptions—cannot count. They cannot even do that simple sum, "One from two leaves one." So when you want to photograph a bird at the nest you must always take someone up to the nest with you. Then you quickly creep into the hide while your friend stands outside. When you have got your camera in position and are quite ready to begin your watch, you whisper to your friend to leave. So long as the bird sees one person leave, it is satisfied, and returns to its nest.

The King of Birds

I am afraid that watching and photographing a pair of golden eagles at close quarters makes photographing other wild birds far less interesting, and far less exciting. The eagle is such a magnificent fellow. You understand, immediately you have seen him at close quarters for the first time, why the golden eagle has from earliest times been known as the King of Birds. He is every inch a king, and his mate is every inch a queen. The eagle's glance is magnificent. It pierces right through you. You have, I am sure, heard of a man or a woman having a piercing glance. But the most piercing human glance is nothing to the eagle's. It is as though Cuchulainn, or Fergus, or some other of the old Celtic heroes, had come to life again.

The golden eagle must have fine eyesight, for he could not hunt without it, and I will mention just one thing to give you an idea of the eagle's vision. My wife and I used to relieve one another in the hide. The lodge was two miles away from the aerie, and it took us about three-quarters of an hour to cover the distance. The lodge was just visible from the aerie, far down the glen.

One day while I was watching the mother eagle brooding her downy eaglet she became suddenly suspicious, and kept looking down the glen with her keen piercing glance. Gradually she became more alert, and finally she flew away. When my wife arrived to take her watch at the aerie we compared notes, and discovered that the eagle began to get alarmed just at the time when my wife began to walk from the lodge up the glen. It is wonderful that the eagle should have seen her at a distance of two miles, and at that great distance should have realized that she was walking toward the aerie.

But the golden eagle is not always a fierce, suspicious bird. When she believes herself to be alone with her eaglet—she sometimes has one eaglet, sometimes two—she stands beside it at the aerie, and her glance is soft, and full of mother love. One day I saw her alight at the aerie with a green rowan branch in her bill. She carefully walked forward and placed the small branch with its green leaves across the eaglet's back. Then she stood still for a second to admire the effect—and the green leaves against the eaglet's white down made a delightful picture.

But the father eagle was always stern and grim when he came to the aerie. He never remained long, for his job was to hunt. When he arrived he brought some prey, held in one of his feet. He threw down the prey with a magnificent gesture, looked at the eaglet for a second or two, then launched himself out on his great pinions and vanished from view. He never fed the eaglet; he left that, and the plucking of the prey, to his mate.

A little while after the male had left the aerie the female would fly in. When the wind was blowing from a certain direction I could sometimes see her, from my peep hole, approaching the nest. Like an airplane she soared in against the wind, traveling only a few yards above the hillside.

Sheltering Wings

On alighting at the aerie, she would stand for a moment motionless in order to assure herself that no danger was near, then would slowly walk across to the eaglet (which was perhaps asleep or, if the wind were cold, was cheeping for shelter) and would begin to tear up food to feed her child.

One morning I saw a memorable sight at the aerie. The sun shone out warmly, and the mother eagle, who was brooding her eaglet at the time, rose to her feet. Gradually, very gradually, she opened her magnificent wings, until she had them at full stretch. She stood thus sheltering the eaglet from the fierce rays of the sun, and I was full of admiration at the beautiful picture she made. I have watched for many hours at many eagles' aeries, yet never before have I seen a mother eagle sheltering her young from the sun in this manner. From one wing tip to the other the distance was perhaps from six to seven feet, and each great feather could be seen clearly as the summer sun shone full upon the Queen of Birds at her mountain castle.

The Adventures of Waddles

OFFICE OF THE DRAKEVILLE QUACK
1. THE FACT THAT SPRING IS NEAR OUR DOOR BRINGS DRAKEVILLE POETS TO THE FORE.
2. JOE TEAL INSISTS NOW IS THE TIME TO HAVE HIS THOUGHTS APPEAR IN RHYME.
3. NEXT DUCKY MALLARD DROPPED A HINT HE HOPED TO SEE HIS VERSE IN PRINT.
4. AND, AS FOR ME, WITH SPRING IN SIGHT I ALSO FEEL AN URGE TO WRITE.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Boy Scouts at Shanghai

News received at the headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association in London shows that when a state of emergency arose in Shanghai the Scouts there rose splendidly to opportunities afforded them of doing daily good turns on a grand scale.

Boys of all nations—Jewish, Russian, French, German, British, and American — worked day and night. They were mobilized at a headquarters where boys over 12 were given outdoor jobs such as carrying messages, while younger boys were kept for indoor work. They acted as messengers, guides, clerks, telephone operators and the like. At their head is Mr. C. F. Millington the commissioner who joined the Scout movement when it was first started as a result of having read Sir Robert Baden-Powell's book "Scouting for Boys."

Leisure

What is this life if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

No time to stand beneath the boughs
And stare as long as sheep or cows.

No time to see, when woods we pass,
Where squirrels hide their nuts in grass.

No time to see in broad daylight,
Streams full of stars, like skies at night.

No time to turn at Beauty's glance,
And watch her feet, how they can dance.

No time to wait till her mouth can
Enrich that smile her eyes began.

A poor life this if, full of care,
We have no time to stand and stare.

—William H. Davies, "Poems"

Mail Bag

Barrington, Illinois

Dear Mail Bag Editor:

Stamp collecting seems to be in big favor with mail baggers, and the advent of the George Washington Bicentennial set of stamps this year, and especially the forthcoming articles to appear in the Monitor (beginning March 17) on the portraits used in this set are very likely to give this popular hobby a mighty impetus.

I began stamp collecting as the result of seeing a dealer's advertisement in the Monitor, and although that event was several years ago, my interest in the hobby has never abated.

It has been my good fortune to secure a great many duplicates of Newfoundland and New Zealand stamps, and in order to encourage interest in philately among the readers of this column, to all those who will write to me and send a self-addressed envelope I shall be glad to send 10 different stamps of the above-mentioned countries, as long as the supply lasts. If this will in any way give our hobby a boost, I shall feel well repaid.

Just to amuse: How many of the Mail Baggers know that:

The Columbian issue of 1892 presents quite an entertainment oddity? Columbus in sight of land on the 1-cent is depicted as a beardless man and when landing a few moments later, on the 2-cent, has a full-grown beard!

In China, a postage stamp bears the picture of a carp? In the Chinese languages a carp is a messenger fish.

A special delivery stamp of the Dominican Republic is a replica of our own special delivery stamp?

A Roumanian 3-leu stamp (1906) shows Queen Marie at work?

An error was made in a Gambia issue, in which an elephant is given a most unnatural set of legs. They are horse legs, and would be of little service to the elephant.

Much love to all the Mail Baggers,

A. H. G.

[The George Washington Bicentennial stamp articles are appearing on Thursdays.—Ed.]

Southington, Connecticut

Dear Editor:

I should like to correspond with anyone, anywhere, who, like myself, is interested in birds and animals. I have brought up several baby birds and some tiny wild rabbits by hand.

The birds, mostly starlings which I find every spring in the barn where they have fallen from their nests, thrive very well on worms, bread, and, as a treat, cake.

The three baby rabbits were found by Roy, our dog, in the field, and I fed them cow's milk with an eye dropper at first, then they learned to lap the milk like cats, from a saucer. When they were found, the baby rabbits were hardly more than three inches long. Now they are about half grown, and eat potatoes, grass and bread and butter.

I also have pigeons and a large Chinchilla rabbit for pets.

I am 14 years old and a sophomore in high school. I am studying French, English, history, commercial geography and business training.

Hoping to gain Mail Bag friends,

Christine F.

Santa Paula, California

Dear Editor:

I want to express my appreciation of the services of the Mail Bag in giving me some enjoyable pen friends. As a member of the International Club in Santa Paula High School, I have come to appreciate more fully the value of the Mail Bag in establishing international friendships. The teacher who is in charge of our club group has been much interested in letters received by Mail Baggers here. This club is fairly new and the students have not been able to obtain correspondents easily, so some have turned to the Mail Bag for more letter friends. We have just been waking up to the fun of exchanging letters.

More correspondents would be very welcome to me and I would answer them. I should especially like to hear from Spain and some South American country because I am studying my second year of Spanish. Also, I should like to write to Luxembourg, Poland and other countries in central Europe. I suppose it would be impossible to secure a "corrie" from Russia, wouldn't it?

I am 17 and a senior in high school—interested in many things, such as music, travel, reading, sports and writing.

Santa Paula is a small town about 15 miles from Ventura, the county seat in the county of Ventura. It takes about 20 or 30 minutes to drive to the beach near Ventura and we go here often during hot summer days. When we want a change from a beach with breakers we go to Santa Barbara and bathe within the breakwater where there are no waves higher than a few inches.

Our town is in a citrus section. However, besides citrus fruits we also grow English walnuts and lima beans. On the mountain south of the town are oil wells, near which many of the workers live with their families.

Hoping to receive more correspondents,

India V.

Montevideo, Uruguay

Dear Editor:

For almost a year I have been wishing to be a Mail Bagger, but I have never had the courage to write.

Uruguay is quite a small country compared with others (for instance, Brazil is 45 times as big), but there are many very pretty places here.

I know how to speak Spanish quite well and would be very glad if any would write to me in either English or Spanish. I am 11 years old and have a little sister 15 months old. The sports I like best are skating, gym and all outdoor games.

Hoping to receive a letter soon,

Margaret P.

Berkeley, California

Dear Editor:

I wrote to you once before but my letter was not published. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again!"

I live in the large university city of Berkeley, and our home is not far from the University of California.

In a little over three months from now young men and women from all parts of the world will gather in Los Angeles to see the Olympics. Some of them will come to Berkeley, where the international track meet is to be held. They are to have pole vaulting, foot racing and many other of the famous sports of today.

The new stadium, where the Olympians are to meet, is not quite finished. It is located in the heart of Berkeley, right alongside the old one, and covers quite an area of ground. The entrance and front of the building slightly resemble that of a schoolhouse without windows.

I am hoping that some of those who read my letter can come and see the fun.

My special hobbies are drawing and writing, so I am wishing for lots of Mail Bag correspondents to write to.

James D. E.

Edmonton, Alberta, Canada

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have received many interesting pen-pals through it. I always look forward to the Thursday Monitor with eager anticipation. The Mail Bag interests me very much because I think that it teaches us to love our neighbor as ourself. The Monitor has helped me a great deal in my school work. When we have had oral composition at school and I have been puzzled, about what to speak on, I have found an ideal subject in the Monitor for my speech.

Although we experience very cold weather here, Alberta is called "Sunny Alberta" because the sun shines so brightly even in the cold weather. We also have very beautiful sunsets, and sometimes at night the Northern Lights are extremely clear, creating a very wonderful sight.

I am 16 years old, and am especially interested in journalism. I should love to hear from anyone interested in the same thing, but all letters from any part of the world will be greatly appreciated and I promise to answer every letter received. Best wishes to yourself, dear Editor, and to all the Mail Baggers.

Kathleen R.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Cherry P. (13), Rangiora, New Zealand.
Elsie H. (14), Rangiora, New Zealand.
Ruth S. (14), Hollywood, Calif.
Muriel R. (14), Newburyport, Mass.
Betty P. (14), New Milford, Conn.
Theda M. (14), Englewood, Ohio—Interested in literature, stamps and postcards.
Sylvia K. (16), Edmonton, Alta., Canada.—Interested in reading, photography and hiking.
Eva S. (17), Sedalia, Mo.
Eloise W. (17), East St. Louis, Ill.
Jane G. (17), Wilcox, Pa.
Vera K. (17), Stockport, Cheshire, England.—Especially from New Zealand and Mexico.
Catherine J. (18), Sheffield, Ala.—Especially from Europe and New Mexico, Texas and Alabama.
Grace McD. (18), Concord, N. H.
Edith N., Leco de Palmiera, Portugal.—Interested in stamps, tennis and basketball.
Mary W. (17), Toronto, Canada.—Correspond in English, French or German.
Margaret S. (18), White Rock, B. C., Canada.
Veryl L. (19), Oregon City, Ore.—Especially from Camp Fire Girls. Correspond in English, Spanish or French.

From Boys

Philip B. (11), Coudersport, Pa.—Especially from Alaska, Europe, South and Central America.
Daniel P. (12), New Orleans, La.
Horst-Gunter K. (12), Berlin, Germany.—Interested in stamps and postcards.
Edmund K. (14), New York, N. Y.—Interested in stamps. Studying Spanish.
Joachim W. (16), Sangerhausen, Germany.
Walter Howard D. (16), Kingston-on-Thames, England.—From the United States, especially Pittsburgh, Penna.
Heinz B. (16), Berlin, Germany.

Over 20

Bernice S., Maywood, Ill.—Interested in journalism, music, art and outdoor sports.
Margaret H., Berkeley, Calif.
Eleonora H., St. Louis, Mo.—Interested in music and painting.
Donna W., Camas, Wash.
Erich S., Wetzow, Germany.—Interested in literature, photography, commerce, stamps and sports. Correspond in German, English and Spanish.
Euclid B., San Francisco.—Interested in music, art, languages and literature.

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1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

A Polish Boy and His Newspaper

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NEWS of a remarkable achievement and how it has been rewarded comes from the Polish village of Podbarcie, in the Province of Vilno. So small is the village that it might better be described as a poor hamlet with few inhabitants. The children have to trudge a long way to the nearest school, and in winter time this is often impossible when heavy snow has fallen and the weather is particularly cold. The district is covered with large forests, and when the winter is severe travelers have to be on guard against the wolves.

It was in this village that Jan Czepulonis grew up on his father's small farm. As soon as he could walk, Jan began to ask questions. He wanted to know about everything that came his way, but there was little opportunity of learning in that quiet place.

When he grew older he heard of the Circle of Youth which, with headquarters in Warsaw, has branches all over Poland. Here was a chance to get in touch with what was going on in the world, and he immediately became a member. But he didn't stop there. Realizing what an education the Circle was to him he longed to awaken the young people of his village so that they might join the Circle too, and it was then that the idea of running a newspaper first presented itself to him.

It seemed an impossible idea at first, but little by little he began to see how it could be done, for Jan had enormous enthusiasm and energy. And so his scheme developed until, one day, he found himself the editor of a tiny paper, little bigger than a man's hand, but containing 12 pages, called The Flame, or The Torch as some have translated it.

He had no printing machine, of course, so had to write the whole thing himself. Not content with that he must needs do the illustrations, too. His little paper contained short articles on Polish history and geography, a poem or two, an appropriate motto and other items, and enjoyed great success from the start, not only among the children, but also among their parents. During the long, dark winter evenings when the women sat spinning, and the men made tools for their work, or mended their old ones, one of the boys or girls would read aloud from the little paper which always contained some specially interesting items of news for them.

As the popularity of The Flame increased and the subscribers grew, the work of writing the copies became exceedingly heavy. But at this point, just when the young editor was beginning to wonder how he would manage if any more copies were needed, the Circle in Vilno heard of him, and sent an appeal to the headquarters in Warsaw. Much interest was immediately aroused, with the result that a multigraphing machine has been sent to help Jan to carry on with his splendid undertaking.

A larger paper with a much bigger circulation is now being produced with considerably less labor, leaving Jan free to redouble his own studies in order that he may become a still more efficient editor. He is now in touch with the International Youth Circle, Polish Red Cross, Warsaw, and readers as far off as America are learning of his efforts to bring light to his village.

Today it is a common thing to see the peasants gathering together to listen to tales of the past, to the wonders of present-day discoveries, to amusing anecdotes, or a few simple verses. Polish literature is beginning to be appreciated, and the work of the national poet, Adam Mickiewicz, are being read.

During the period of extreme poverty, followed by floods and famine through which the inhabitants passed last year, The Flame was a wonderful source of encouragement and hope, and is an ever-increasing joy to its readers.

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THE HOME FORUM

An Old Song Called "Bide a Wee"

ON AN evening when I least expected it, a friend invited me to a concert at which old songs would be sung. I had been surfeited with new songs, and I longed for a change. Here was an opportunity to learn how far the world of music had advanced, to appreciate the distance it had traveled along the paths of beauty as expressed in the melody of sound. It was, therefore, in a happy mood that I sat amid a sea of strange people gathered about an old-fashioned piano, and listened to the opening chords of a song which carried me back to the days when a lecture on Egypt with lantern slides was a novelty, and a jaunt in lorries provided a thrill with which the finest upholstered motorcar cannot compare—the song commonly known as "We'd Better Bide a Wee."

It is not my purpose to usurp the function of a critic and attempt to show how well or ill the song was sung. Suffice it to say that the singer sang from his heart and not with his lips, and that he produced an effect upon his hearers which only those who know the language of poetry can understand fully. And, as I listened, I wondered just why there was such an appeal in an old song, obviously written for a different age. It breathed a homely charity and kindliness, and its delightful air was restful. So I wondered. . . . And I wondered still more when the singer, whose theatrical cast of feature belied the quaint rustic atmosphere which enveloped his every utterance, exulted over "The Auld Hoose," rollicked into "A Hundred Pipers an' a' an' a'," and turned, on an encore, to "The Rowan Tree."

O Rowan tree, O Rowan tree!
thou'lt aye be dear to me!
Intwined thou art wi' mony ties o'
hame and infancy.
Thy leaves were aye the first o'
spring, thy flowers the simmer's pride;
There wasna sic a bonnie tree in a'
the country side.
O rowan tree!

How fair wert thou in simmer time,
wi' a' thy clusters white,
How rich and gay thy autumn dress,
wi' berries red and bright!
On thy fair stem were mony names
which now nae mair I see,
But they're engraven on my heart
—forgot they ne'er can be!
O rowan tree!

Grimm, in his preface to a German version of Danish ballads, says: "What we find in all these songs is the heart's delight that speaks in them in tones of sorrow and joy. . . . Here lies the great difference of popular poetry from the poetry of art, that it knows no waste places, that the whole world for it is green, fresh and lit with poetry. . . . Thus it says nothing but what is necessary, what actually delineates, and shuns all external glitter; thus it troubles little about conception, leaves gaps, yet never misses the essential."

Had he said this about old Scotch songs, he would have come just as near the mark as he did in writing of old Danish ballads. Is there not a poignant quality in "The Flowers o' the Forest" far surpassing that in some of the melodies long since recognized among the classics? So fascinated did a tourist visiting Scotland become with this lament that he borrowed a gramophone and played the song again and again until, he says, "people in the hotels believed that I was mad." Nor is this lament an outstanding exception. Fresh and green is the world envisaged through the songs of Burns. Not a shallow world, but a world of fundamentals. "The meaning of song," says Carlyle, "goes deep. . . . See deep enough and you see musically."

I found myself elevated into a new realm when the singer drew from the fount of all that is best known in Scottish song and gave the words of an old favorite:

There's not a bonnie flower that
springs
By fountain, shaw or green,
There's not a bonnie bird that sings,
But minds me o' my Jean.

Had I not heard this, years ago, sung in a garret, with a thatched roof between me and the elements, where the rich voice of a man raised among the heather gave it a beauty of enduring sweetness? Seas and years divided the first from the last time I heard this lyric, but it brought back instantly memories which I shall always cherish. The challenge of the old against the new asserted itself.

I wondered . . . Why had the old songs made such a deep impression? I thought of the circumstances in which they were written, and of the true significance of the songs. Are they not an expression of the joy, the hopes, the sorrows, the kindliness of the people? Do they not carry their hearer back to the simple pleasures of a cotter after a day's work in the fields, to the comely maiden "comin' through the rye," to the social gatherings where people the world over seldom fail to unite in shaking hands, if for no better reason than "auld acquaintance sake?" What power resides in a simple old song!

Ruskin has said that "the entire object of true education is to make people not merely do the right things, but enjoy the right things." The limited scope of the address in which he made that remark precluded any reference to songs, but he surely encompassed them in his thought; for no one yet has been found to raise a finger against the songs that endure and that express delight in the contemplation of things that are good. There is more in songs, says a modern author of note, than in guidebooks—and he advises the traveler to acquaint himself with the songs of a people if he would hope to understand them.

If it is true, as has been said by a popular preacher and writer of the last few decades, that he is unfortunate whose thoughts are untouched by poetry, it is equally true that he is unfortunate whose thoughts are untouched by the songs of yesteryear. Such songs afford a satisfying emotional expression which the syncopated outburst of more recent times throws into relief by contrast. The sentiment which old songs bear upon words and tunes never fails to find an echo in the human heart. It is because of this virtue as much as any other that the old Scotch songs survive.

W. W. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Under a Dome in Bloomsbury

Thackeray, who was then a law student, residing at 5 Essex Court, Temple, was admitted in March, 1832. Mr. Eyre Crowe, his secretary and amanuensis, has related how Thackeray, with him in attendance, spent much time at the Museum, and how after much reading and research he dictated the General Webb and Marlborough and Cadogan incident (Esmond, 1852) in a private room allotted to him by Panizzi. His appreciation of the Room was warmly expressed in a Roundabout Paper, "Nil, nisi bonum", 1862:

"Most Londoners—not all—have seen the British Museum Library. I speak à cœur ouvert and pray the kindly reader to bear with me. I have seen all sorts of domes of Peters and Pauls, Sophia, Pantheon—what not?—and have been struck by none of them as much as by that catholic dome in Bloomsbury, under which our million volumes are housed. What peace, what love, what truth, what beauty, what happiness for all, what generous kindness for you and me are here spread out! It seems to me one cannot sit down in that place without a heart full of grateful reverence. I own to have said my grace at the table, and to have thanked heaven for this my English birthright, freely to partake of these bountiful books, and speak the truth I find there."—G. F. BARWICK, in "The Reading Room of the British Museum."

In Childhood

It was a cold spring, the rain
Blew out of the hills, and the wind blew.
After a little it was quiet, then
Yellow as stars on the twigs the new leaves grew,
And waxen as candles with a purple stain
Hyacinths blossomed in the icy sun.
It was a cold spring and long—but when
The pear trees flowered, summer had begun.

—BERTHA TEN EYCK JAMES, in *Poetry*.

Spring in Country Places

There will be spring rain now in country places
That I have loved. There will be windy rain
To wet the hair and kiss the laughing faces
Of children racing down a country lane.
Cool crystal wetness will be dripping slow
From slim new leaves of misty willow trees.
There will be bloodroot in a wood I know,
And blue sweet williams almost to my knees.
Later the sun, and apple blossoms drifting
Petal on petal to enchanted sleep,
And blackbirds coming back upon the lifting
Wings of wind across the hills to keep
A tryst with June. Ah, feathery ones, please sing
For me in country places where it's spring!

LEONA MAY AMES.

Springtime in Kurdistan

The spring comes in Kurdistan, suddenly, dramatically. The bare hills which the rain of the previous year turned to green have been dried by the summer's heat; they are burnt to tawny brown. In places where the grass has been long, and the sun has dried the sparse stems to light yellow, they shine in the sun like golden hairs on the back of a hand. The intense heat has dried these to the greatest brittleness, while the severe winds of the winter have blown away the dust and left a hard-baked surface, more like rough pottery than earth.

It is thus that the snow, and then the early spring rain, find the unfruitful-looking ground. They pour themselves lavishly upon this barren soil, before it shows signs of response. Suddenly it answers generously and the earth takes a veil of palest green.

The sun's rays, now rapidly increasing in heat, provoke blossoming buds; and soon the hillsides are a mass of many-colored anemones, nodding and blowing and pitting the strength of their slender stems against the energy of the brusque spring winds.

The anemones are chiefly scarlet and white, but among them can be seen splashes of purple and touches of orange. They blow in the wind, and stretches of color on the hills seem to dance. Away in the valley, where the water lies amidst the rushes, are patches of bright green grass, where, attracted by the moisture, grow tiny grape hyacinths of soft, deep blue; and here and there are patches of taller wild hyacinths, palest blue like the sky on a fine summer's day.

In some places scarlet tulips have sprung miraculously from the dried mud hills. They stand up, incongruously bare, from the light sandy earth on which no other green is visible. Seldom do these tulips have much foliage. Toward the great desert, farther south, the hills are low, and look as though some giant hand had slipped underneath the desert's surface, raising these ugly hummocks with his fingers. Here, in the spring, large patches of these scarlet tulips grow, gaudy and gay against the mud-brown background, so strangely void of any interesting detail.

So soon does the sun gain in strength, that we have but noticed the flowered hillsides, when the sun scorches the blooms to shriveled nothings. Yet, after this, as the last rains come down, the summer flowers find courage to face the ruthless heat. English meadow flowers spring up between the young barley and the wheat. In many places there are stretches of tall wild hollyhocks. Strangely out of place they seem to our eyes, which expect to find them in an old-world cottage garden.

Then there appears the strange Biara lily, a black flower growing close to the earth. This is shaped like an Arum lily, but it has little stem and no foliage. Sometimes it is dark brown, sometimes purple. It is a curious flower resembling more than anything the humble "Lords and Ladies" of the English country lanes; its long stamen is sometimes yellow, but more often black.

The flocks, which had been huddled close to the town during the bitter winter months, are driven to the hills once the grazing returns. The shepherd leads his flock, which usually consists of goats, brown, black and white, and more than one kind of sheep. The Kurdish shepherd prepares himself at all times of the year as if for the hardest weather. He wears the Kurdish baggy trousers; long pointed shirt sleeves hang down from under his short coat, over which he wears a heavy brown felt waistcoat. Covering this, and giving him the appearance of a scarecrow, hangs a roughly made felt coat. This has sleeves; but for an unknown reason, the shepherd never puts his arms through them. They stick out on either side of his shoulders stiffly, exactly as does the pole on which a scarecrow's rags are hung.

The coming of spring means to the Kurd that the flocks will be milked outside at sunrise and sunset, instead of in the huts which had sheltered them during the winter. As the graceful slim Kurdish women move from beast to beast, their bright head veils and their flowing robes splash color against the groups of dun animals, cows, sheep and goats, standing patiently together.

As the warmer days come, the villagers leave their hot homes and pitch their black goat-hair tents on the new grass close to their village. In the winter they have been snowbound, or hedged in by swollen rivers, but the spring weather gives freedom of movement to both villagers and semi-nomad tribesmen.

As the days grow longer, there is much work to be done in the fields. Rice and barley must be irrigated, vineyards have to be cultivated and the early crops gathered in so that the Kurd forsakes his more martial pastimes, to woo a smile from Ceres.

Then, comes the hot sun. With all its majesty and force, it beats upon the drying earth. The spring, in Kurdistan, is over.

M. C.

Courtesy of the Ehrich Galleries, New York, to The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Haseltine: From the Portrait by Thomas Sully

BY REASON of the current George Washington bicentennial celebration, we are become conscious of the early American portrait painters, especially of Gilbert Stuart, who painted forty portraits of the First President. Thomas Sully, although born in England, spent most of his life in the United States, so he is claimed as one of the most important artists of the Colonial period.

Sully, like Stuart, went to London to study with Benjamin West, who taught a number of America's early artists. Benjamin West was a generous master. Until ten o'clock each morning, he devoted his time to the counseling and instructing of his pupils. Aside from the schooling in drawing, composition and painting, West imparted to these young artists an appreciation of beauty, a sincerity and a dignity; which qualities have rendered the early American school of portrait painters an enduring one.

Sully was twenty-three years old when he went to London to study with West. He remained there about four years and then spent the rest of his life in New York and Philadelphia. He was particularly successful in his paintings of handsome women.

Mrs. Ward B. Haseltine was a Philadelphia beauty and this portrait of her was painted shortly after she was married. She was dressed in an exquisite mauve gown, with a black velvet wrap caught over the arms. Although there is an aliveness about this picture, there is also an atmosphere of gentle placidity and relaxation which is most pleasing. The lovely oval face, with its smoothly brushed hair, is quite classical in its simple treatment. One feels that the sloping of the shoulders, although the mode of the day, has been exaggerated; but, instead of marring the picture, it imparts to it an air of quaintness. One is grateful to Thomas Sully and to all early American artists for leaving us such gracious records of his contemporaries.

In writing of this period of art development in the United States, Albert Rosenthal, the portrait painter, says: "We have reason to take pride in our artistic traditions. In a country in its formative stage there appeared talented men, native born, who developed themselves in an atmosphere not favorable to the arts and they left us a legacy of portraits worthy of any country."

Pagare i nostri Debiti

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

È FUOR di questione che l'individuo che paga i propri debiti prontamente ed adempisce i suoi obblighi presenti in uno spirito giocondo, guadagna una certa misura di rispetto pubblico, e giustamente. Permettere debiti non garantiti di continuare indefinitamente denota una tendenza a rilassatezza mentale che evidentemente bisogna correggere. Bisogna sempre tener presente quanto il pagamento, sia pure di una somma relativamente piccola, può importare a colui al quale è dovuto, ed il possibile imbarazzo che il mancato pagamento può causargli.

Vi sono tuttavia quelli che si trovano forse apparentemente sotto il peso di debiti, forse non sempre dovuti a loro, che essi pagherebbero volentieri se lo potessero. Anzi, il pensiero di questi obblighi non soddisfatti sembra spesso come una macina attorno al collo, causa di molta infelicità. In alcuni casi l'individuo in questa situazione può egli stesso essere creditore per lavori fatti con coscienza ed abilità, e se tale debito fosse pagato egli potrebbe soddisfare i suoi propri obblighi e mettersi in regola davanti al mondo.

Non è forse possibile che il rimedio consista nell'imparare quel che l'Apostolo Paolo voleva dire quando scrisse nella sua epistola ai Romani: "Non dobbiate nulla ad alcuno, se non di amarvi gli uni gli altri"? Qui viene presentato il grande obbligo che ognuno deve agli uomini suoi simili. Non è che quando ha cominciato a pagare questo debito di amore che egli sta raggiungendo la vera libertà ed indipendenza. Fosse pure soddisfatto ogni obbligo materiale e questo debito ancora non pagato, egli sarebbe pur sempre il debitore del suo fratello.

La Scienza Cristiana, col rivelare che Iddio, Spirito, è il Padre di tutti, e che tutti gli uomini nella vera figliolanza spirituale sono fratelli, ci permette senz'altro di trarre beneficio dall'operazione della legge dell'amore spirituale. Si comincia ad amare i propri simili; poichè l'amore, ora riconosciuto ed accettato quale la legge del suo essere, si deve esprimere in benevolenza generale, come pure in vera generosità. Ogni tendenza a trattenere, colla speranza di ottenere così un benefizio per sè stessi, viene corretta. Un nuovo ideale viene innalzato, obblighi più esigenti vengono riconosciuti, l'obbligo di amare il proprio prossimo come sè stesso. In tal modo, spontaneamente e giojosamente, si diviene capaci di osservare la Regola Aurea.

A pagina 240 del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", Mary Baker Eddy scrive: "Nel cercare di correggere gli errori del senso si deve pagare pienamente ed onestamente l'ultimo quattrino, fino a che ogni errore sia finalmente soggiogato alla Verità". Indubbiamente ogni tendenza verso rilassatezza nell'adempiere i propri giusti e legittimi obblighi è uno degli "errori del senso" che deve essere "soggiogato alla Verità"! Il Maestro una volta disse: "Voi adunque li riconoscerete da' lor frutti". Il mondo giudica la nostra integrità dal nostro portamento esteriore e dalla nostra condotta. L'individuo che parla di amore ed allo stesso tempo trattiene ciò che giustamente è dovuto ad un altro, non ha ancora imparato la vera natura dell'amore; poichè "la carità non opera male alcuno contro al prossimo".

La Scienza Cristiana inculca il più esatto senso di onestà. Non solo elimina tutto ciò che potrebbe in alcun modo sembrare quel che di solito si chiama "furberia negli affari", ma scaccia ogni senso supino o letargico che potrebbe altrimenti tollerare una posizione equivoca. Il Salmista dice: "E la forza del Re ama il giudicio; tu hai stabilita dirittura; tu hai fatto giudicio, e giustizia in Giacobbe". Col raggiungere una certa conoscenza della propria natura quale figlio di Dio, si ama pure il giudicio e si comincia a stabilire dirittura nella propria consapevolezza. Questo inevitabilmente significa condotta equa, esattezza anche nei minimi dettagli della vita quotidiana che ci ottiene una confidenza ed un rispetto sempre crescenti.

Colui che sta raggiungendo questo vero senso di equità coll'imparare ad amare il suo prossimo come sè stesso non incorrerà spese non necessarie, nè si permetterà di dar libero corso ad inclinazioni od a desideri puramente personali mentre è in debito con il suo simile. In tale misura invero egli è il guardiano del suo fratello; poichè sta in lui, se veramente rifiette l'amore, la dirittura ed il giudicio della Mente divina, Dio, di evitare di accrescere il carico del suo fratello. Se egli mantiene pura la sua concezione del suo fratello, col vedere in lui, quale realmente è, un figlio di Dio, tenendolo così costantemente nei legami dell'amore fraterno, egli adempie la legge della giustizia. Inoltre egli ha fatto un passo importante per liberarsi da ogni laccio non desiderabile, ed è entrato nella via della vera libertà.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

First Impressions of Bleak House

It was one of those delightfully irregular houses where you go up and down steps out of one room into another, and where you come upon more rooms when you think you have seen all there are, and where there is a bountiful provision of little halls and passages, and where you find still older cottage-rooms in unexpected places, with lattice windows and green growth pressing through them. Mine, which we entered first, was of this kind, with an up-and-down roof, that had more corners in it than I ever counted afterwards. . . .

The furniture, old-fashioned, rather than old, like the house, was as pleasantly irregular. Ada's sleeping room was all flowers—in chintz and paper, in velvet, in needlework, in the brocade of two stiff courtly chairs, which stood, each attended by a little page of a stool for greater state, on either side of the fireplace. . . .

In my room there were oval engravings of the months—ladies haymaking, in short waists, and large hats tied under the chin, for June—smooth-legged noblemen pointing, with cocked-hats, to village steeples, for October. Half-length portraits, in crayons, abounded all through the house; but were so dispersed that I found the brother of a youthful officer of mine in the china-closet and the grey old age of my pretty young bride, with a flower in her bodice, in the breakfast-room. As substitutes, I had four angels, of Queen Anne's reign, taking a complacent gentleman to heaven, in festoons, with some difficulty; and a composition in needlework, representing fruit, a kettle, and an alphabet. All the movables, from the wardrobes to the chairs and tables, hangings, glasses, even to the pincushions and scent-bottles on the dressing-tables, displayed the same quaint variety. They agreed in nothing but their perfect neatness, their display of the whitest linen, and their storing-up wheresoever the existence of a drawer, small or large, rendered it possible, of quantities of rose-leaves and sweet lavender.

Such, with its illuminated windows, softened here and there by shadows of curtains, shining out upon the star-light night; with its light, and warmth, and comfort; with its hospitable jingle, at a distance, of preparations for dinner; with the face of its generous master brightening everything we saw; and just wind enough without to sound a low accompaniment to everything we heard; were our first impressions of Bleak House.—CHARLES DICKENS, in "Bleak House."

Still Life

Lines and angles
Make a table corner and a smooth white wall:
Sun entangles
Pussywillows in a vase; and this is all.

MARGUERITE MACALMAN.

Paying Our Debts

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS unquestionable that the individual who pays his debts promptly and fulfills his current obligations in a cheerful spirit wins a certain amount of public respect, and rightly so. To allow unsecured indebtedness to run on indefinitely denotes a tendency to mental laxity which obviously needs correction. One should always consider how much the payment, even if it be of a comparatively small sum, might mean to the one to whom it is due, and the possible embarrassment which nonpayment may impose upon him.

There are those, however, who may find themselves apparently saddled with debts, perhaps not always of their own incurring, which they would gladly discharge if they could. Indeed, the thought of these undischarged obligations often seems like a millstone round the neck, causing a great deal of unhappiness. In some instances the individual thus situated may himself be owed for work, conscientiously and efficiently done, and were this debt paid he could discharge his own obligations and put himself right in the eyes of the world.

May not the remedy lie in learning what the Apostle Paul meant when he wrote in his epistle to the Romans, "Owe no man any thing, but to love one another"? Herein is set forth the great obligation which each one owes his fellow man. Not until he has begun to pay this debt of love is he gaining true freedom and independence. Were every material obligation fulfilled, and this debt as yet unpaid, he would still be his brother's debtor.

Christian Science, by revealing that God, Spirit, is the Father of all, and that all men in true spiritual sonship are brothers, enables one at once to be benefited by the operation of the law of spiritual love. One commences to love his fellows; for love, now recognized and accepted as the law of his being, must express itself in general good will, as well as in true generosity. Any disposition to withhold, hoping thereby to benefit oneself, is corrected. A new standard is set up, a more exacting demand recognized, the demand that he shall love his neighbor as himself. Thus, spontaneously and joyously, is one enabled to keep the Golden Rule.

On page 240 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes, "In trying to undo the errors of sense one must pay fully and fairly the utmost farthing, until all error is finally brought into subjection to Truth." Surely any tendency towards laxity in fulfilling one's just and legitimate obligations is one of "the errors of sense" which needs to be "brought into subjection to Truth"! The Master once said, "By their fruits ye shall know them." The world judges of one's integrity by one's outward demeanor and conduct. The individual who talks of love and at the same time withholds what is justly due another, has not as yet learned the true nature of love; for "love worketh no ill to his neighbour."

Christian Science inculcates the most exact sense of honesty. Not alone does it eliminate everything which might in any way savor of what is generally known as "sharp practice," but it banishes any supine or lethargic sense which might otherwise tolerate an unequitable position. The Psalmist says, "The king's strength also loveth judgment; thou dost establish equity, thou executest judgment and righteousness in Jacob." As one comes to a knowledge of his true selfhood as a son of God, he too loves judgment and enters upon the establishment of equity in his own consciousness. This inevitably means equitable behavior, an exactitude even in minor details of everyday living which wins for him an ever increasing confidence and respect.

One who is gaining this true sense of equity by learning to love his neighbor as himself will not incur unnecessary expenses, nor allow himself to indulge mere personal inclinations or desires while he owes his fellow man. To such an extent is he indeed his brother's keeper; for it behooves him, if he is truly reflecting the love, equity, and judgment of the divine Mind, God, to see that he does not add to his brother's burden. If he continually keeps his thought of his brother pure, seeing him as in reality a son of God, thus holding him constantly in the bonds of brotherly love, he is fulfilling the law of righteousness. Furthermore, he has taken an important step towards freeing himself from all undesirable entanglements, and has entered the path of true freedom.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Color

Scarlet and gold and opal! Say them over,
For they are names to conjure with. They shout
Like warriors thundering through a mountain pass;
They whisper like a fairy's brushing wing;
They sing like wind upon a harp of pine.
Purple and blue and jade! Hark to the sound,
For there is magic in it. And *color, color,*
Can you not see, in one enchanted word,
Oceans and stars and meadows full of spring,
The love and light and beauty of the world,
The eyes of Cleopatra, Helen's hair?

LOUISE OWEN.

The Gentle Reindeer

I was afraid, from what I knew of the habits of sheep, cattle, and horses, that a sight of strangers would stampede the herd when we met. But of this, as it proved, there was not the slightest danger; for of all the familiar, tame animals man has gathered about him, the reindeer is the tamest. They can hardly be said to be domesticated, since they are not shut in around the huts, or put under shelter either winter or summer. On they came, while we gazed eagerly at the novel sight—a thicket of antlers, big and little, old and young, led by the strongest, holding their heads low most of the time, as if conscious of the fact that they were carrying very big, branching horns. A straggler fell behind now and then to cull a choice mouthful of willow, or dainty, gray lichen, then made haste to join the herd again.

They waded across the creek and came straight toward us, up the sloping bank where we were waiting, nearer, nearer, until we could see their eyes, their smooth, round limbs, the velvet on their horns, until within five or six yards of us, the drivers saying scarce a word, and the owner in front looking at them as they came up without making any call or movement to attract them. After giving us the benefit of their magnificent eyes and sweet breath they began to feed off, back up the valley. Thereupon the boys, who had been loitering on the streamside to catch a salmon trout or two, went round them and drove them back to us. Then the deer stopped feeding and began to chew the cud and to lie down, with eyes partly closed and dreamy-looking, as if profoundly comfortable, we strangers causing them not the slightest alarm though standing nearly within touching distance of them. Cows in a barnyard, milked and petted every day, are not so gentle. Yet these beautiful animals are allowed to feed at will, without herding to any extent. They seem as smooth and clean and glossy as if they were wild. Taming does not seem to have injured them in any way. I saw no mark of man upon them.

They are not so large as I had been led to suppose, nor so rough and bony and angular. The largest would not much exceed three or four hundred pounds in weight. They are, at this time of year, smooth, trim, delicately molded animals, very fat, and apparently short-winded, for they were breathing hard when they came up, like oxen that had been working on a hot day. The horns of the largest males are about four feet long, rising with a backward curve, and then forward, and dividing into three or four points, and with a number of short palmated branches putting forward and downward from the base over the animal's forehead. Those of the female are very slender and elegant in curve, more so than any horns I have seen. This species of deer is said to be the only one in which the female has horns. The fawns also have horns already, six inches to a foot long, with a few blunt, knobby branches beginning to sprout. —JOHN MUIR, in "The Cruise of the Corwin."

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PRICES DROP SHARPLY IN THIN MARKET

Pronounced Slump Follows Early Upturn—Closing Tone Is Heavy

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—The stock market went into a pronounced slump today, as the "short squeeze" expected in some quarters in connection with the new rules on loaning stocks failed to develop.

The list pushed up in the first hour, but when the demand, apparently from uneasy shorts, was satisfied, the market found itself almost completely without support, and by early afternoon, losses of 1 to more than 4 points were numerous. Utilities were particularly weak, and selling later engulfed the rails.

Stocks dropped sharply in a thin market, and closed with a weak tone.

American Telephone and Santa Fe lost 5 points or so, while U. S. Steel, American Can, Consolidated Gas, Union Pacific, Eastman, Du Pont and Allied Chemical lost 2 to 3.

Volume increased somewhat in the last half hour, and transactions for the session approximated 1,300,000 shares.

The approval by the House of Representatives of the proposal to levy a federal tax on stock transfers found brokerage quarters in a rather gloomy frame of mind.

Several professional traders maintained that their operations would be severely curtailed if the new taxes were imposed, and that the market would be left a thin and erratic affair. It was calculated that with the additional federal tax proposed, the cost of a round trip in and out of the market would be around ½ point in stocks selling around $50 a share, so that there would be little incentive to scalp for narrow fractional profits.

Source of Selling

Whether the proposed taxes had any more than a sentimental effect was difficult to determine. It was suggested in several quarters that selling represented primarily discouraged liquidation by holders who had been planning to get out during the expected short squeeze as a result of the new loaning regulations. In the utilities, particularly in some of the issues of the Electric Bond & Share group, some brokers believed there was forced liquidation of accounts impaired by the substantial decline.

As result of the new loaning regulations requiring brokers to have specific permission from customers before loaning stocks held on margin to short sellers, considerable calling of loans of stock was expected. Two large houses were preparing to call about 75,000 shares and 40,000 shares respectively. Some substantial increases in cost of borrowing were expected, but in the main, most brokers felt that the floating supply of stocks would not be seriously curtailed, and would adequately care fc the small short interest, although there might be some upsets in small issues.

Bond Market Irregular

Spasmodic flurries of profit taking brought some irregularity in the bond market today but the continued strength of the United States Government list made for a firm undertone throughout the majority of high grade issues.

For the third consecutive day the Federals pushed forward, with Liberty 3½s, wholly tax exempt, again recording a new high for the year. The Treasurys were subjected to realizing at times, but they displayed notable resisting powers.

The railroad section ruled steady with prospects that none of the carriers will default on interest payments tomorrow. A somewhat better outlook for this group was seen in recent February reports showing net income improved over the like month last year. It is felt that if traffic picks up only moderately, most of the roads will be able to earn their charges.

Strength was shown by Atchison 4s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, New York Central 5s, and Frisco 4½s. Boston & Maine 5s were easy and slight declines were recorded by Canadian Pacific debenture 4s and Illinois Central 4¾s.

International Match 5s and Kreuger & Toll 5s continued their recovery, as did issues of International Telephone. Consolidated Gas liens firmed, as did those of American & Foreign Power and Postal Telegraph. Armour & Co. mortgages gave up some of their recent gains.

Foreign loans generally improved in somewhat dull trading. Argentine Government obligations maintained their upward trend, and the various Germans rallied. British issues held around par, and the Japanese list was unchanged. Brazilians again advanced, while the Austrians were heavy.

HEAVY LOSS SHOWN BY CURTISS WRIGHT

Curtiss-Wright Corporation (holding company) and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31 report loss of manufacturing subsidiaries of $4,246,123 after depreciation, interest, development expenses, inventory adjustments, contingencies, etc. After deducting $120,063 portion of loss applicable to minority interest, net loss for the year was $4,126,060. In the previous year the company reported a loss of the manufacturing subsidiaries of $9,374,933 and after deducting $362,025 portion of loss applicable to minority interest net loss was $9,012,919.

Pro forma consolidated balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1931, giving effect to proposed reduction of capital stock to a par value of $1 per share shows current assets, including $1,450,678 cash of $9,423,969 and current liabilities of $3,617,580. This compares with cash of $1,258,217, current assets of $13,955,543 and current liabilities of $4,953,580 at the close of 1930.

COTTON MARKET QUIET

NEW YORK, March 31 (AP)—Cotton was reactionary today under comparatively small offerings, which appeared to find few buyers except on declines or scale down orders. May contracts sold off to 6.22 with active months generally showing net losses of about 8 to 11 points and the market was quiet within 3 or 3 points of this level around 2 o'clock.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 31	Mar. 30
9¼	5		Abitibi pf	100	6¼	6¼	6¼		
24	18	1½	Abraham & Str	100	18½	18	18		
7¾	3¾	..	Adams Express	700	4½	4¼	4¼	4¼	
70	55	5	Adams Exp pf	10	64	64	64		
30⅜	24	2	Adams Millis	100	26½	26½	26½		
3½	2⅜	..	Advance Rumely	100	3	3	3	3	
16½	12⅞	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	13	12½	12½	13⅛	
62½	46	4½e	Air Reduction	7009	53¾	50⅛	50⅜	54⅛	
2	1½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1½	1½	1½		
16⅜	11⅞	.80	Alaska-Juneau	14300	15¾	14⅛	15	15⅜	
3¼	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	1400	1¾	1½	1½	1⅝	
7⅜	2½	..	Alegh pf ww xxx	400	3	2⅞	2⅞		
87½	62¼	.61	Allied Chem	14100	78⅜	74½	74½	77½	
13⅜	10⅛	.50	Allis Chalmers	400	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	
10	7	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
10	7		Amal Leather pf	100	6	6	6		
14¾	12	2	Amerada	400	13½	12¾	12¾	13½	
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅞	
18¼	12½	..	Am Bank Note	100	13	12¾	12¾	13	
			Am Beet Sugar	100	¾	½	½	..	
90	75½	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	86	86	86		
73⅛	54⅛	5†	Am Can	21100	64¾	60¼	61⅛	64⅛	
8⅞	6	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	6⅞	6½	6½	6¼	
39¼	25	7	Am Car & F pf	100	27	26	26	26	
37¼	29	3†	Am Chicle	200	30½	30	31	31½	
11	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	7900	10⅜	9⅜	9⅜	10½	
10½	6½	..	Am European	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞		
9¼	4⅛	..	Am & For Pow	100	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅜	
33	15	..	Am & For Pow 6	1100	19	18¼	18⅜	17	
38½	15¼	..	Am & For Pow 7	100	18¾	16½	16½	17	
17¼	8½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	400	9	7¼	7¼	9	
6	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	..	
12	9	..	Am Hide & L pf	100	10½	10½	10½		
21⅝	12	2	Am Ice	200	19	18½	18½	19	
8½	5	..	Am International	1100	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	6⅛	
9 ⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	100	6	6	6	6¼	
44⅜	30½	7	Am Loco pf	100	41	41	41	41½	
6⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
16⅞	11⅝	1	Am Power & Lt	11600	10½	8¾	8¾	11¼	
58	35	6	Am P&L 6% A	1400	37	31	31	38	
49¾	32	5	Am P&L pf A	1100	31½	29½	28½	31	
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	4400	5½	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
13	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	9⅜	8¼	8¼	9½	
29¼	21⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22½	22¼	22¼	..	
18⅜	11½	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	1100	11¼	10½	10½	11	
55	32¼	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	35	35	35	35	
85	53	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	53¼	53¼	53¼	53	
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	6	5¾	5¾	6	
80	69	7	Am Steel F pf	10	70	70	70	..	
36¾	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	100	34¼	34¼	34¼	34½	
39¼	21½	4	Am Sugar Ref	400	22	20¾	20¾	20½	
18⅛	67¼	7	Am Sugar Ref pf	400	69¾	69	69	69⅞	
137⅜	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	17100	116¼	109⅞	110¼	115½	
70	25½	..	Am Type F pf	1100	22	21½	21½	..	
34½	24⅜	3	Am Wat W&E	100	26⅜	26½	26½	28¼	
5⅝	3	..	Am Woolen	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..	
38¼	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	26⅜	24½	24⅞	25	
12⅜	7⅛	..	Anaconda Cop	13400	6⅜	5⅞	6⅜	6½	
44	32	7	Armour Del pf	100	39¼	39	39	40	
2	1	..	Armour Ill A	400	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
1⅛	½	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
14¼	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	100	10	10	10	10	
3	1¾	..	Arnold Constable	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	
2⅞	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1¾	
8¼	4⅞	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	5	4⅞	4⅞	5	
94	64	6	Atchison T&SF	1400	71⅞	63	63½	70½	
86	76½	5	Atchison pf	100	75	75	75		
41½	18	4	Atl Coast Line	1400	22	18	18½	21	
12⅞	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1200	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	12	
5¼	4½	.60	Atlas Stores	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	5	
151¾	71½	4§	Auburn Auto	9400	85¼	70	72⅜	84	
⅞	½	..	Auto Sales	500	½	½	½		
3½	2½	..	Aviation Corp Del	3100	3½	2⅞	2⅞	3	

—B—

8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	200	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½	
28½	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	20	17⅞	17½	17⅞	17¼	
21⅞	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	2400	15⅜	13	13⅛	15¼	
41½	18½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	100	18½	18½	18½	20¼	
99	85	6½	Bamberger pf	100	84½	82	82	84	
2¼	1¾	..	Barker Bros	30	1¾	1¾	1¾	..	
¼	¼	..	Barnet Leather	100	¼	¼	¼		
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4½	
43½	26	4	Beatrice Cream	3200	24½	23	23½	23½	
95	83	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	79	79	79	81	
4¾	2⅝	..	Belding Hem	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	
18¾	9⅜	.80	Bendix Aviation	3300	10	8	8½	10	
247⅛	191½	2	Best & Co	400	20	19½	19¼	20	
24⅜	15⅛	..	Bethelhem Steel	2400	18⅜	17⅛	17⅛	18	
74	48¼	7	Beth Steel pf	700	46	45	45	45⅝	
8¾	1	.50	Blaw Knox	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	
27½	13	..	Bohn Alum & Br	100	13¾	13¾	13¾	14¼	
43½	34¾	3†	Borden	400	39⅜	37¼	37⅝	39⅜	
12⅜	9	1	Borg Warner	2200	9	7¾	7¾	9½	
14⅛	9	..	Boston & Maine	100	8	7	7	9	
11⅜	7⅞	1	Briggs Mfg	100	9¼	9	9	9⅛	
10½	7¾	2	Briggs & Strat	1400	7¾	7¾	7¾		
50¼	30¼	4	Brooklyn Man T	7400	46⅞	43¼	43⅜	46⅞	
78⅜	68	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	72⅛	71½	71½	73	
89½	75½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	80	78	78	79½	
2¾	1½	..	Budd Mfg	100	1½	1½	1½	1½	
4½	2⅝	..	Budd Wheel	1400	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝	
3½	2⅜	..	Bulova Watch	200	2⅛	2	2	..	
20	5½	..	Burns Bros pf	20	7	7	7		
13	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	400	10⅛	9¾	9¾	10	
21¾	15¾	2½	Bush THerminal	200	18	17¼	17½	17⅞	
65	50	7	Bush Term deb	60	58	55	55	..	
⅞	⅝	..	Butte & Superior	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
19	10½	..	Byers	1400	14½	11¼	12	14⅜	

—C—

7¼	5⅜	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	6	6	6		
4	2¾	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	2	2	2	2	
13½	10	1.20	Canada Dry	1100	11	10¼	10½	11	
20⅝	10⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	1100	14⅞	14⅛	14¼	14½	
43⅜	26⅛	..	Case Thresh	19100	35⅜	32⅜	32⅝	35	
15	8¾	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	9	8½	8½	8⅞	
5	3	..	Celanese Corp	100	3⅜	2⅛	2⅛	3½	
12½	11½	1½	Central Aguirre	400	11⅜	11	11	11½	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	1100	9	8¼	8½	9	
3⅜	2½	..	Certain-Teed	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..	
7	4⅜	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛		
20⅝	12¼	3	Chesapeake Corp	400	13¼	12½	12¾	13	
31¼	17⅜	2½	Ches & Ohio	3400	19¾	18	18⅜	19¾	
15½	9¾	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	8¾	8	8	9	
91	80	6	Chi Mil & St P	200	2	2	2	..	
6¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	200	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3	
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	2100	7⅛	6¼	6¼	7	
17⅞	6	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	6	5¾	6	6	
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	9	7½	7½	9¼	
24½	11½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	12	12	12	12½	
27½	14¼	..	Chi RI&P 7 %	100	14	13	13⅛	..	
15¾	10¼	1	Chrysler	6400	11⅞	10½	10⅝	11¾	
28½	24⅛	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	200	24¾	24¼	24¾	..	
68	63	6½	City Ice & F pf	30	63	63	63	..	
2¼	⅝	..	City Stores	400	¾	¾	¾	¾	
8¾	8	..	Clark Equipment	100	8	8	8	..	
31½	24¾	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	700	27⅝	26½	27¼	26½	
10⅞	7	..	Collins & Aikman	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝	
80	71⅞	7	Collins & A pf	100	75	75	75	..	
16⅛	11⅜	1½	Columbia Gas	9100	13⅜	11⅜	11⅝	13⅛	
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	800	71¾	69	70	..	
41⅞	28	3	Columbian Carb	3200	33½	29⅝	29⅞	32⅞	
11	8⅛	1	Comm Credit	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
26¼	19½	3	Comm Cred A	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	..	
27⅝	18½	2	Comm Inv Tr	100	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	19¼	
10¼	7¼	.60	Com Solvents	1600	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	
3⅜	3⅛	.30	Comwith & So	2900	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝	
68½	53½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	800	57	53½	53½	59¾	
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	400	9⅛	9	9	9¾	
5⅜	3	..	Consol Film Ind	1200	3	3	3	3⅛	
11¾	8⅝	2	Consol Film I pf	200	8¾	8¾	8¾	9	
68¾	54⅛	4	Consol Gas	16700	61¾	57⅝	58⅛	61⅜	
10⅞	8	1	Consol Laundries	700	9¼	9	9	9	
⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	800	¼	¼	¼	¼	
7	4	..	Cont Baking A	1400	4½	4	4	4½	
1	⅝	..	Cont Baking B	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
47¾	40	.8	Cont Can	400	40¼	40	40	41	
7	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	5100	6¾	5⅞	6	6¼	
41	31¾	2½	Cont Can	700	36⅞	34⅞	34⅞	36	
4¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	3½	3½	3½	..	
25¾	19	2.40	Cont Insurance	700	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	20	
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	500	1⅛	1	1	..	
⅝	⅜	..	Cont Shares	200	½	½	½	½	
47⅜	37	3	Corn Products	800	42⅝	40¾	41	42¼	
4¾	2⅝	..	Coty	200	3	3	3	3⅛	
23	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	20½	20½	20½	20¾	
19¼	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	400	18¼	18¼	18⅛	18¼	
4½	2⅞	..	Crosley Radio	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
24	20⅜	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	20½	20½	20½	..	
1¾	1	..	Cuba Co	100	1	1	1	..	
1¾	1	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	1	1	1	..	
8½	6	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	6	6	6	..	
35½	30	4	Cudahy Packing	100	33	33	33	32¾	
31	28½	2	Curtis Publishing	200	21	20½	20½	22	
86	75	7	Curtis Pub pf	400	75	75	75		
2¾	1⅛	..	Curtiss-Wright	5200	1⅜	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	
3⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	400	2	1⅝	2	1⅞	
90	70¼	7	Cushman 7%	200	85	85	85		
10	7	6..	Cutler Hammer	500	7¼	7	7	7¼	

—D—

5¼	3	..	Davison Chem	300	3	3	3	3⅜	
15¼	8¼	1.40	Deere & Co pf	700	8¾	8¼	8½	8⅝	
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	100	70	69¾	69¾		
28⅜	17	..	Del Lack & W	300	18	17	17	18	
			Denver R G pf	200	5	4¼	4¼	..	
122	98	8	Detroit Edison	400	98⅞	98½	98½	99	
15⅞	12½	1	Diamond Match	200	14⅞	14¾	14¾	..	
11⅜	7½	1	*Dome Mines	400	9¾	9¼	9¾	10½	
18	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	300	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15½	
13⅞	7⅜	1	Douglas A	200	9	9	9		
23	17¼	3½	Dresser A	100	18	18	18	18	
12½	8	2	Dresser B	100	9	9	9		
59¾	45⅛	4	du Pont de Nem	15700	48	45⅛	45⅜	48	

—E—

87⅞	69½	5	Eastman Kodak	1600	76¼	72½	73	76	
8	4¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	200	6	6	6	6	
32¾	20	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2900	24⅜	20	20¼	24½	
100¼	93¼	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	93¼	93¼	93¼	94¼	
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜		
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	3900	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
15⅜	7⅝	1	Elec Pow & Lt	21800	9¾	7⅝	7⅞	9¾	
64	29	7	Elec Pow & L pf	400	35	29	29	35	
55½	28	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	29	28	28	30	
33¼	24⅞	3	Elec Sto Battery	500	25	25	25	..	
25	15¼	1.40	Engineers Pub S	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..	
61¾	42½	6	Engineers PS 6pf	100	59½	59½	59½		
19	17½	2½	Equitable Off Bg	400	18	17⅞	18	18	
10	5¼	..	Erie RR	200	6¾	6¼	6½		
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR 1pf	400	8⅝	8½	8½	8⅝	
7¼	3½	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	6¼	6	6	6½	

—F—

3¼	1½	..	Fairbanks pf	2000	3¼	1½	1¾	..	
10	3¼	..	Fairbanks pf ct	20	3¼	3¼	3½	..	
5¾	3⅞	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	..	
14	10½	.80	Fed Dept Stores	100	10½	10½	10½		
10⅜	3⅛	..	Fed Water Serv	500	6¾	6½	6½	6⅜	
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	500	22	21½	21¾	21⅞	
1½	⅝	.64	Fifth Ave Bus	90	⅞	⅞	⅞	..	
⅞	⅞	.25	Filene's Sons Co	10	7	7	7	..	
98	89½	6½	Filene's pf	10	89	89	89	..	
15¾	12	1	Firestone T & R	1200	12½	12	12		
59½	50¾	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	51	51	51	51	
53	41½	2½	First Nat Stores	1100	49	48⅜	48⅜	49	
⅜	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	100	⅛	⅛	¼	⅛	
12	7	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	8¾	7	7	8⅜	
21½	15½	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18	18	18	..	
5⅜	2⅜	..	Fox Film A	1000	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
19⅛	15¼	2	Freeport Texas	1400	17¾	16⅝	16⅝	17¾	

—G—

35¾	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	2100	31	29	29	30¾	
15½	10¾	1	Gen Asphalt	400	12	10⅞	10⅞	12	
19⅜	11	2	Gen Baking	800	16½	16	16	16¾	
3⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	100	2½	2½	2½	2⅝	
16½	11¼	..	Gen Cable pf	20	12	12	12		
26⅛	17½	1	Gen Electric	18700	18¾	17½	17½	18¾	
11¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1400	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞		
40½	31⅜	3	Gen Foods	9100	36¾	34¼	34½	36⅜	
2¾	1½	6	Gen Gas & E A	900	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1½	
24¾	11½	6	Gen G & E cv pf	300	15	15	15	..	
25	21½	2.61	Gen Ital Edison	100	24¼	24¼	24	..	
37	31⅜	3	Gen Mills	400	33	32½	33	33	
88	86	6	Gen Mills pf	100	87⅜	87⅜	87?		
24⅜	15½	2	Gen Motors	23600	17	15⅝	15⅝	17	
87¼	79½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	80½	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	
5	3	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3½	3	3	3½	
28⅜	19¾	3	Gen Ry Signal	1100	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	..	
90	75	6	Gen Ry Sig pf	10	75	75	75	..	
16½	12¼	..	Gen Ritty pf ww	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	..	
1½	⅝	..	Gen Thea Equip	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	11800	21¼	18⅝	19¼	20⅜	
2½	1½	..	Gimbel Bros	200	1½	1½	1½		
7	4¾	..	Glidden	900	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¾	
6½	3½	..	Gobel (Adolf)	800	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5¾	
19⅝	16	1.60	Gold Dust	900	17½	16¾	16⅝	17	
5⅝	3½	..	Goodrich	600	3⅝	3½	3½	3½	

1932 Range High	Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Mar. 31	Mar. 30
18¾	10⅜	1	Goodyear	3600	14	10⅜	11⅝	13½	
61	43	7	Goodyear 1pf	300	45½	44	44	48½	
11½	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1200	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	
65½	50¼	7	Gotham S H pf	100	65½	65½	65½		
4⅜	2	..	Graham Paige	1100	2½	2	2¼	2½	
7¾	5½	..	Granby	300	5	4½	4½	5½	
3	⅜	..	Grand-Sil Stores	300	⅝	½	½	⅝	
9¼	6⅝	..	Grand Union	200	7¼	7	7	7⅞	
30⅛	25	1	Grant (WT)	900	26	25	25	25½	
25	13⅜	2	Great Nor pf	700	14⅞	13⅜	13⅜	14⅞	
6½	4	..	Great West Sug	300	4⅝	4½	4½	4½	
80	66½	7	Great W Sug pf	140	68¼	67½	67½	67¼	
1¾	⅞	..	Grigsby-Grunow	800	1	⅞	1	1	

—H—

23	20⅛	1½	Hackensack Wtr	100	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	
2½	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
11⅜	9	1.20	Hall Printing	300	9	9	9	..	
15	8½	.50	Harbison Walker	600	8⅞	8½	8¼	..	
1⅞	⅞	..	Hartman Corp B	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	..	
83	72	6	Hershey Choc	600	73½	73	73	75½	

BUSINESS IN CANADA SHOWS DEFINITE RISE

Conditions Throughout Dominion Definitely on Upgrade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., March 31—Current reports from the various economic centers indicate that business conditions throughout Canada are definitely on the upgrade.

Bank deposits are showing gains; there is a continued betterment in general manufacturing activity; early shipments of Canadian cattle to Great Britain have been well received; there is a considerable improvement in the steel and motor-car industries; exports of lumber show a substantial seasonal increase, and carloadings are steadily gaining.

A considerable gain in high-grade bond prices has been one of the most constructive developments, added significance accruing in view of the pronounced decline in short-term interest rates in the chief external money markets. The decline in bond yields and interest rates is a clear indicatoin of an improved credit situation, a prerequisite of business recovery.

Industrial operations, measured by the production indexes prepared for the purposes of the monthly review published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, showed moderate improvement in February compared with the preceding month. The index of manufacturing showed a gain of 1 point, each of the 16 component factors being adjusted for seasonal tendencies.

Pig Iron Output Increases

The output of pig iron and steel ingots was greater in February than in the preceding month, indicating slight betterment in the primary iron and steel industry. The gain in output of automobiles was greater than normal for the season, and further expansion is expected in the coming months.

Imports of crude rubber, after seasonal adjustment, showed a slight gain, suggestive of preparations for enlarged operations in tire factories.

Exports of planks and boards were 60,445,000 feet in February compared with 53,847,000 feet in the preceding month.

Exports of nickel were 4,351,000 pounds compared with 3,145,000 pounds in January, representing a sharp gain. The exports and receipts of gold at the Canadian Mint were more than maintained after seasonal adjustment.

Manufacturing conditions in nearly every center are encouraging, with the increased schedules helping to decrease the number of unemployed.

Demand for machinery and machine tools is improving, with a satisfactory increase during the last month in sales of road making machinery and mining equipment.

Textile mills are maintaining steady production. In the shoe and leather trade, manufacturers in most centers are employed close to full time, with orders on hand sufficient to cover operations for several weeks.

Trade Volume Encouraging

A striking feature that augurs well for further improvement is the satisfactory volume of trade being transacted by travelers covering the western provinces.

Distribution of groceries continues steady, and all lines of canned goods are in satisfactory demand. In the provision market, butter continues to display a tendency to firmness, with prices ruling steady.

Total railway carloadings last week amounted to 43,580 cars, which was an increase over the previous week of 1841 cars. Loadings in the eastern division continued light, increasing only 579 cars, but the western division showed an increase of 1262 cars.

Production of newsprint in February showed a decline and mill stocks continued to soar. Output totaled 158,543 tons in February compared with 164,552 tons in the like month a year ago.

Shipments were 150,951 tons, and mill stocks at the end of the month had reached the large total of 61,-195 tons.

Rise in Life Insurance

According to figures recently given by the federal superintendent of insurance, life insurance paid for in Canada during 1931 totaled $783,019,-054, a decline of 11.5 per cent from 1930. Net life insurance in force in the Dominion at the end of 1931 is given at $6,622,548,000, an increase of 2 per cent from the previous year.

With the City of Toronto issue of $15,299,000 5½ per cent 30-year serial debentures well placed on a 5.70 and 5.75 per cent yield basis, the Easter holidays bring a temporary pause in the offering of new bond issues. This pause may mark the change from a period of provincial and large municipal financing to one that is largely devoted to filling the needs of the smaller municipalities.

Exports of Canadian butter continue to grow. The quantity exported in February was 145,100 pounds, valued at $33,285, compared with 42,900 pounds in February, 1931, valued at $15,136.

ILLINOIS PACIFIC COAST COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31 — Stockholders of Illinois Pacific Coast Company, by the necessary two-thirds vote, have approved the terms of acquisition of their company by Owens-Illinois Glass Company. The next step in the proposed consolidation will be a special meeting of stockholders of Owens April 20 at Toledo, when a vote will be cast on that company's participation in the plan.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO. LOSS

B. F. Sturtevant Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1931, net loss after all charges of $154,788. This compares with net profit after charges in 1930 of $90,671, equal after 6 per cent dividends on $1,250,000 preferred stock to 71 cents a share on the 22,000 common shares; and common share earnings in previous years of $19.51 in 1929, and $20.27 in 1928.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE WESTERN

Denver & Rio Grande Western reports for February deficit of $431,786 after taxes and charges, compared with deficit of $209,-776 in February, 1931. Two months' deficit was $778,602 after taxes and charges, compared with deficit of $211,091 in the like period of 1931

SEABOARD PUBLIC SERVICE CO.

Net income of Seaboard Public Service Company, controlled by National Public Service Corporation, for the year ended Dec. 31 was $2,088,305, after depreciation, taxes, interest, minority interest, etc., and including $247,229 profit on sale of properties, compared with net of $2,068,501 in 1930.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ah Straus 5½s '43	83¾	83¼
Adams Express 4s '48	68	68
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	21	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	17¼	16¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	17½	17
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	82	82
Amer Chain deb 6s '33	77	76½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	34½	33½
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	69¼	69¼
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	88	88
Amer Smelting 5s '47	86	86
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	101¼	101¼
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	102⅛	102
Amer T&T col 5s '46	102¼	101⅞
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	99¼	98¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	99⅜	98½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	102⅛	102¼
Amer Type Founders 6s '40	76	76
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	90	90
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	74	73
Armour & Co 4½s '39	79	75¾
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	68	67¾
Armstrong Cork 5s '40	57	55
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	87⅜	86¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	90⅛	90
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77½	77¼
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	38	38
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	92½	92½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	78½	77¾
Balt & O 4s Tol & C div '59	53	53
Balt & Ohio 4½s '60	75	73
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	42½	41⅛
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	55½	55
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	72	72
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	53	53
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	61¼	61
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	102⅜	102⅜
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	102⅛	102¼
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	77	77
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	95⅝	95⅝
Boston & Maine 5s '55	70	70
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	39¼	39¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103	102⅝
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	87¾	87¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	104⅜	104⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	96¼	96¼
Bur Cr Nor 5s	80	80
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	82⅛	82⅛
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	62½	62½
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	101⅞	101⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½ '51	80⅝	80⅝
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	80⅜	80⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	80½	79⅞
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79¾	79¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	87	86⅞
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	86⅝	86⅝
Can North deb 6½s '46	100¼	100¼
Can North deb 7s '40	98¼	98½
Can Pacific deb 4s	61⅛	61½
Can Pacific 5s '44	82½	81½
Can Pacific 5s '54	75	75
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	50	48¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	71	71
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	78	78
Cen Pacific 5s '60	56	54¼
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Ches & O 4½s B	77	77
Chicago & Alton rfg 3s '49	44	44
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	98½	98½
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	11	11
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	47	47
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	69⅛	65⅛
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	7½	7
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	35⅝	35
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	25	22⅜
Chicago & Nw rfg 5s 2037	34	33
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	82	81¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	52½	51¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	32½	30
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	91½	90⅛
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	110¼	110¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	71¼	70½
Childs Co 5s '43	21¼	21¼
Chile Copper 5s '47	57½	57¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	89¾	89¾
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93	92½
Colonial Oil 6s '38	34¾	34¾
Colo & So 1st rfg 4½s '35	85¼	84⅜
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	66	66
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	77½	77
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	79¼	79
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	78	77
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	90	90
Com Credit Co 6s '34	95	95
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	88½	88½
Con Gas 4½s '51	94¾	93¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	104	103¾
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	82½	80½
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	2¼	2
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	26¼	25⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	81	81
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	23	21
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	30	29
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101½	101½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100½	100
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100	100
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	79	78½
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	86	86
Du Pont 4½s cv '27	97	97¼
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	96	95⅜
Edison Ill Co of Bklyn 4s	96½	96½
Elgin, Joliet, & East Ry	90	90
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	59	58¾
Erie RR cv 4s B '53	40	39
Erie RR ref 5s '67	34½	33
Erie RR gen lien	50¼	48½
Erie RR gen 5s '75	34¾	33½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	73¾	72⅝
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	21	20½
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	101⅜	101⅜
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100	100
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	76¾	76¾
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	3⅛	3
Geo. & Ala Ry 5s	14	14
Goodrich 6s '45	44⅜	44⅜
Godrich 1st 6½s '47	75	75
Godyear Tire 5s '57	74½	73½
Gotham S Hos '36	80½	80½
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	95¼	95¼
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	98½	98¼
Great Northern 7s '36 A	89	88½
Houston Belt 5s '37	89	89
Houston Oil 5½s '40	56¾	56¾
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	56¾	56
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	81	80¾
Humble Oil 5s '37	98¾	98½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100⅜	100⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102½	102⅛
Ill Central 4s '42	52¼	52¼
Ill Central 5s '51	41½	41
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	51	50
Ill Central 4¾s '66	37¾	37¼
Ill Central 5s '52	58⅛	58⅛
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	98	97⅞
Ind Limestone 6s '41	12	12
Interlake Iron Corp 5s	44	44
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	43¼	43
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	25	21½
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	54½	53
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	54¼	53
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	37½	37
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	73¾	73¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	58	58
Int & G Nor B '56	28½	28½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	36	35
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	12	12
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	54	52
Int Paper 6s '55	30½	29
Int Rys Cen Am 6s '47	38	37
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	32¾	32¾
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	37¾	35¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	34⅜	33½
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	61⅛	61⅛
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	95¾	95⅜
Kan City P & L 4½s B	95	95
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	85¼	85¼
Keith Alee Orpheum 6s '46	50	50
Laclede Gas rfg 5s '34	93¾	93¾
L'Autaro 6s '54	10¼	9⅞
Lehigh C&N 4½s "A" '54	84	84
Loew's Inc 6s '41	84⅝	85⅜
Long Island 5s '34	93⅞	93⅞
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	38¼	37
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	97	96¾
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	37½	37
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	91¼	91¼
Metro Water 5½s '50	45½	45½
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	90½	90½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	89	89
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	45	45
Min StP & SSM 5s '38	27	27
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	65½	65½
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	25	20
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	41	41
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	39½	35
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	35½	40
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	40¼	40¼
Mo Pac 5s I '81	40	37
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	26½	22
Mobile & Birm 4s '45	13	13
Mobile & Ohio 4½s "77	14	13
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	93⅛	93
Namm Sons 6s '43	80	80
Nat Dairy Prod 5¼s '48	94¼	93¾
Nat Steel 5s	77	76¼
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97¾	97¼
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102⅞	102⅛
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	32	32
N O T & M 5½s'	35	32½
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	74½	74¼
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	88	88
NYC&HR 4½s N	59	58¼
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	59	58¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	66½	64½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	78	78
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	34½	33
NY Chi @ StL 5½s '74	33⅜	31
NY Chi @ StL 6s A '32	60	57
NY Dock Co 4s '51	54⅞	54⅞
NY Dock Co 5s '38	34	34
NY Edison 5s '44	101¼	101
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	109½	109½
NY NH@H 4½s '67	66¾	66
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	87½	86½
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	42¾	42¾
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	53¾	53
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95½	95½
NY Steam '56	94	94
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	99½	99½
Norf & W con 4s '96	88¼	88¼
Norf & W div 4s '44	91	91
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	20½	20¼
North Am Co 5s '61	83¼	83
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	89¾	89
Nor Pacific pr in 4s '97	78	78
Nor Pacific 4½s A 2047	99¾	99¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	82	81
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	95⅞	95⅞
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	102	102
Ont Pow Niag Falls 5s '43	95	95
Ore Ry & Nav con 4s '46	85	85
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	100¼	99¾
Pac Tel @ Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pac Tel @ Tel rfg 5s '52	101	100½
Paramount Publix 5½s '50	40¼	40
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	45	44
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	77	77
Penn O @ D RR 4½s A '77	75¼	75⅛
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	86¾	86
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65¾	65
Penn Railroad 4¾s '63	74	74
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	77	756
Penn Railroad 5s '64	84⅜	84
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99⅞
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	97⅜	97¼
Pere Marquette 5s '56	56	53
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	47	47
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	56	54
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	84½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	97½	97½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	67	67
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	41½	41¼
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	85¾	85¾
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	56	55¼
Postal Tel @ Cable 5s '53	22¼	21
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	69	69
Pub Svc E&G 4s	91½	91½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	73	73
Purity Baking 5s '48	75	73
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	75	75
Rochester Gas 4½s	92½	92½
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	99	99
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	44	44
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	65	65
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	23¾	23¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	18	17½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	28	28
St Louis SW con 4s '32	79½	78¼
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52	60⅞	60⅞
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	75	75
Seabd A L 6s ct	4¼	4¼
Shell Pipe 5s '52	64½	62¾
Shell Union 5s '47	62	58
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	62½	59
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	36½	36½
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88⅛	88⅛
Sinclair Cn O col 5s '37	92¼	92
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	59½	58¼
Smith A O 6½s '33	101⅜	101⅜
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	101⅜	101⅛
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	76	75½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	61	61
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	59	59
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	59⅜	59
Southern Pacific cv 5s '34	85	85
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	38	37¾
Southern Ry con 5s '94	78	78
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	50½	50½
Southern Ry 4s M&O div '38	39¼	39¼
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s' 54	101	100⅝
Spokane I R 5s '55	29	29
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101½	101
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	91	91
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	21½	21
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	101	100
Texas Corp 5s '44	76¾	76¾
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	46	45¾
Third Ave 5s '37	90	90
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	65	64½
Union El L & P 1st 5s '32	100½	100½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100½	100½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	100½	100
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	98¼	97½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	92¼	92
Union Pacific 4s '08	77	77
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	78½	78½
Union Pacific 4½s '67	83	82
United Biscuit 6s '42	98	98
US Rubber Co 5s '47	35	34
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	80¼	80¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	28¼	27
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	29½	29
Virginia Iron C&C 5s '49	56	55
Virginia Ry 5s '62	86	86
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	99⅞	99⅝
Virginia & S'west con 5s '58	37	37
Wabash RR 4½s '78	7	6¾
Wabash RR 1st 5s '39	71	71
Walworth 6s '45	19½	19½
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	24	24
Warren Bros 6s '41	34	34
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	100⅜	100⅜
West Shore 4s 2361 reg	69	69
Western Electric 5s '44	98	97¼
Western Maryland 4s '52	58	55½
Western Maryland 5½s '77	59½	59
Western Pacific 5s A '46	38	38
Western Union 5s '51	58⅝	58⅜
Western Union 6½s '36	80½	80½
Western Union 5s '60	57	57
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	22¼	22¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	84¼	84¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	69	68¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	67	67

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Mar31	Last Mar30
3½s '47	100.4	100.	100.2	100.1
1st 4¼s '47	100.7	100.2	100.5	100.3
4th 4¼s '38	100.26	100.21	100.23	100.19
US 3s '55	89.8	89.	89.3	88.26
US 3½s '49	91.8	90.27	91.	90.29
US 3½s '43 Mar	95.	94.31	94.31	94.30
US 3½s '43 June	95.2	95.2	95.2	95.5
US 3½s '47	94.26	94.26	94.26	94.16
US 3½s '56	97.15	97.10	97.15	97.16
US 4s '54	100.12	100.1	100.12	100.00
US 4¼s '52	103.4	103.	103.	102.28

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	35	34½
Akershus 5s '63	61¾	61¾
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48¼	48¼
Antioquia Pow 7s '57	9¼	9¼
Antioquia 7s B '45	8⅛	7⅞
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	52¼	52
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	52	52
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	52	52
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	53	52
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	52¼	52
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	51⅞	51⅞
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	51¼	51¼
Australia 4½s '56	56	55
Australia 5s '55	60¾	60
Australia 5s '57	60¾	60
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	51⅝	51
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	96⅞	96¼
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	78½	78½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	85½	85
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	92¾	92¾
Belgium (King) 7s '55	98	97
Belgium (King) 7s '56	98½	98¼
Berlin (City) 6s '58	21⅜	21⅜
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	23¾	23¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	32⅜	31
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	30	30
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	31½	29¼
Berlin Elec 6s '55	30	29¼
Bogota (City) 8s '45	10	10
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '60	5¼	5¼
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	5½	5½
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	7½	7½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	102¼	102¼
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	22	21¼
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	24¼	23½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	24½	23½
Brazil (US) 7½s '52	24½	24
Brazil (US) 8s '41	26⅝	26⅝
Bremen 7s '35	37⅛	37⅛
Brisbane 6s '50	47¾	47¾
Budapest (City) 6s '62	23	22¾
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	30	30
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	47	47
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	12	12
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	93½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	79	79
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	94½	94½
Cauca Valley 7½s '46	14½	14½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61	12⅞	12⅞
Chile (Bank) 6½s '61	26¾	26⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	12¼	12
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	14½	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	12	12
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	12½	12½
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	27½	27½
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46	22½	22
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47	21	21
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	23⅜	23
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	23½	23
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	24¾	24¾
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	40	40
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	36	36
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	70½	70½
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	77¼	77
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	39¾	39½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	97	97
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	68¼	68⅛
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	82⅝	82⅝
Denmark (King) 6s '42	85⅞	85⅞
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	62	62
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	40	40
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 2nd '40	40	40
Duke Price Power 6s '66	41⅞	41¾
Estonia Bank 7s '67	71¼	71¼
French (Rep) 7s '49	36½	36
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115½	115½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	117¼	117¼
German 7s '49	35	35
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	59½	59
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	57	56⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	35	35
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	35	35
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	34	34
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	33	32¼
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	33⅜	33¼
Graz 8s '54	20	20
Greek 6s '68	45	45
Hamburg 6s '46	26	25½
Hansa 6s '39 ww	25⅝	25⅝
Harpen 6s '49 ww	150	150
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	32	32
Hungary Mun 7s '46	30	30
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	23	22½
Italian Pub Ut 5½s '52	23	23
Italy (King) 7s '51	72½	72
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	90	90
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	55½	54½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	69	68½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	19½	17½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	68	67½
Montecatin 7s '37 xw	102¼	102¼
Milan (City) 6½s '52	80⅝	80⅞
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	68	67½
New South Wales 5s '57	22½	22½
New South Wales 5s '58	56	55¾
Nord Rys 6½s '50	55½	55¼
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	101⅛	100½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	55	55
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	56½	55⅞
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	52¼	49⅝
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	103	100¼
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	103	103
Peru (Gov) 6s '61	5⅝	5⅝
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	5⅝	5½
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	58¾	58¾
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	57½	57
Prague (City) 7½s '52	9½	9
Prussia 6s '52	93	93
Queensland (State) 6s '47	26	26
Queensland (State) 7s '41	65	64
Rhine Main 7s '50	82	82
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	41½	40½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	33	33
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	31⅞	31¾
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	31	31
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10½	10
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	8½	8
Rome (City) 6½s '52	10¼	10
Sante Pe (Prov) 7s '42	73	72
Sao Paulo (State) 6s '68	42¼	42¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	11¾	11¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	57⅝	57⅝
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	37	37
Saxon State 7s '45	23¾	23¾
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	44	44
Siemens 6½s '51	42½	42
Silesia (Prov) 7s '58	45	45
Soissons (City) 6s '36	43	42¾

Closing Prices

Sales	High	Low	Last Mar.31	Last Mar.30
100 Allied Kid	53	53	53	
1912 Am T&T	116¼	108⅝	110¾	115⅛
32 Bos & Alb	115	115	115	
100 B&M C sta	20	20	20	21
142 B&M pr pf	41	39½	39½	
10 Bos Prop	10	10	10	9⅞
150 Cop Range	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2

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HOME for rest and study where physical and other problems may be worked out mentally. 304 Greenwood Ave., Jenkintown, Pa., Philadelphia Suburbs. Ogontz 3831.

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LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

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Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y. Artistic and cultured environment for study and recreation. Modern heating; open fireplace.
Booklet Ronkonkoma 16

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ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
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RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, near St. Georges Avenue—Beautiful mansion, suitable for sanitarium or private school; 1 acre ground; buy, $30,000; rent, $1800. El. 2-1562.

West Newton, $37,500

One block from Commonwealth Ave.; living room, library, sun room, dining room, 5 master's chambers, 3 maids' rooms; 4 fireplaces, 3 baths, 2 lavatories, billiard room; 2-car garage; built in 1923; English brick covered with ivy; built to order by owner; replacement value today $60,000; will sell for $37,500 on any terms or $37,000 cash. Apply to owner; no brokers. V-79, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

BALTIMORE, MD.—Business girl desires room and board in private family. Please address Box 12, 1001 Munsey Building.

ROOMS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—2 or 3 adjoining rooms on 1st floor, kitchen privileges, large piazza; also single room on 2nd floor; parking or garage. Regent 1332.

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Luxury plus Economy
One of the most ideally located hotels in Metropolitan New York, 18 minutes from Times Square, 4 minutes from Wall St., offers you every luxury plus real economy, large sunlit rooms, full hotel service, swimming pool, roof solarium. B. M. T. to Borough Hall.
$10-$20 weekly
The PIERREPONT
Pierrepont at Hicks St., Brooklyn
Tel. Main 4-5500

NEW YORK CITY, 216 West 102nd (Broadway)—Large, attractive, quiet, sunny, 2 windows, refined, elevator, subway; $8-$10, Apt. 70.

NEW YORK CITY, 930 West End (105th)—Beautiful modern, morning sun, front, 3 more rooms, piano, radio, complete housekeeping, phone; clean, quiet; 7 north east; reasonable.

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Mount Morris Park Sanatorium
10 MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST
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Two floors have been set apart for the exclusive use of Christian Scientists; best of care; Christian Science nurses in attendance; maternity cases accepted.
Telephone Harlem 7-7880

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MARRIED man as chauffeur for private family; go anywhere; Christian Scientist preferred. R. W. SHORE, 6 Ruthven Ave., Worcester, Mass.

MAN desires position, is experienced in bookkeeping, accounting and production work. L. S. HARTMAN, 4227 Meridian St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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INTELLIGENT, refined young woman desires position as companion; pleasing personality; free to travel. 291 Avenue B, Rochester, N. Y.

REFINED woman desires position any household capacity; drives car; care for children. Tel. Oakwood 8177. Write Box B-8, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

44th
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Begins Tuesday, April 5th
We are celebrating this anniversary with a Store-Wide Event. And we are proud of the confidence you have had in us all these years.
At Meigs Corner Bridgeport — MEIGS & CO. INCORPORATED — Dial 5-2181 Enterprise 3800

Thompson's Apparel Shop
985 MAIN STREET
Apparel of the Better Kind
including
The Black Shire Gowns

Jewelers and Silversmiths
G. W. Fairchild & Sons Inc.
Jewelry and Silverware of Exceptional Merit, Priced Most Reasonably
Main at Arcade BRIDGEPORT

FOSTER-BESSE
Vitality Shoes $5
for Men AA to EEE
for Women AAAA to EEE
Vitality Shoes for Boys, $4
Outfitters for Men and Boys
956 MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CT.

June is the month of roses—but now is the time to plant them!
HOWLAND'S
ROSE BUSH SALE
begins Monday Morning, April 4
Nearly 100 Varieties, 30c each
CORNER MAIN AND CANNON STREETS
Dial 4-1141; Enterprise 3300

Stoddard G. Goodsell
Incorporated
WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERY
787-789 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

F. W. BEHRENS
Inc.
192 Fairfield Ave.

Why do your own laundry?
We have a service within every family budget—Tel. 5-5057
MODEL LAUNDRY CO.
864 BROAD STREET
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WALTER R. ROTHE
Plumbing and Heating
UNIFLOW WATER SYSTEM and REFRIGERATORS
234 SEAVIEW AVENUE Phone 4-5520

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WATCHES
DIAMONDS *and* JEWELRY
1134 Broad Street

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GENERAL ELECTRIC
All-Steel Refrigerators
The GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
262-264 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 532

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Eddy's Market
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The Putnam Trust Co.
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We solicit your banking business
Telephone Greenwich 3000

Minerva Lounsbury
DRESSES, value to $16.75
WHILE THEY LAST
$3.95—$6.50—$8.95
153 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 2187

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
169 West Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.
Telephones 1800-1801

The Favorite Shoe Store
FOOTWEAR
for Every Occasion
102 No. Main St., Port Chester—Tel. 1159
92 Greenwich Ave.—Tel. 946

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129 LAFAYETTE STREET
1-4 Daily except Saturdays and Holidays

559 MAIN — Beroth Bread Shop — 1128 MAIN

Wilkinson's
738 MAIN STREET
FRESHLY MADE CANDIES
Chocolates, Popcorn, Caramels, Bon Bons
Plain—NUTS—Salted
Patties and Glacé
Specializing in Hard and Filled Centers.

JUVENILE FOOTWEAR SHOP
WALTER T. FISH
Shoes — Rubbers — Hosiery
968A FARMINGTON AVENUE
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD
(Continued)

Complete line of
CLAPP'S BABY FOODS
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

NOW LOCATED at
269 Trumbull St.
We will be glad to welcome you to our new location.
H. F. CORNING & CO.
LEATHER GOODS to meet your needs.

MAGNETIC CHECKER SETS
Checkers Do Not Fall or Slide.
Small Size—Nice for Traveling.
75c each
WITKOWER'S
77-79 ASYLUM STREET

NEW METHOD LAUNDRY CORP.
61-99 ALBANY AVENUE
A Complete Laundry Service Designed to Meet Every Budget and Every Need. Dry Cleaning and Dyeing.
PHONE 2-3112 PLEASE

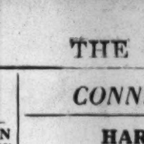
MERIDEN

Perfection Is Our Aim
The Domestic Laundry Co.
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
136 Hanover Street Tel. 1503

SMART NEW STYLES
in Spring Footwear
EMERSON-WHITNEY
FINER FOOTWEAR
43 COLONY STREET MERIDEN, CONN.

ECONOMY BEDDING COMPANY
for
Quality Merchandise
60 WEST MAIN STREET

MIDDLETOWN


Middletown Fish Market
99 CENTER STREET Phone 3020

Our New Equipment
and Larger Store means we can serve you better and quicker. Business continues during alterations.
SHOE HOSPITAL
118 MAIN STREET Phone 2299

Keser's
FLOWER SHOP
170 Court St. Telephone 1513

Mack's Store
2 Main St.
Phone 2796

Leonard Hermann
HIS MAN'S APPAREL SPECIALTIES
MIDDLETOWN — NEW BRITAIN
The Middletown Coal Co.
ANTHRACITE COAL
BITUMINOUS COAL
KOPPERS COKE
319 Main St. Phone 15W

NEW BRITAIN

REMOVAL SALE
STARTING THURSDAY, MARCH 31ST
EVERYTHING REDUCED
D. MILLER CO.
PH. 4650 26 CHURCH STREET

NEW HAVEN

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Booksellers and Stationers
Current Books
Fine Stationery Engraving
Circulating Library
827 CHAPEL ST. 5-9421

M. H. KEBABIAN
IMPORTER
Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese Rugs
EXPERT REPAIRING AND WASHING
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
Coombs FLOWER SHOPPE
"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
970 Chapel St.

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Ye OLDe HARDe WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Call 5-6321
for QUALITY FOOD *and* PRIME MEATS
Empire Quality Market
1492 CHAPEL STREET

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN
(Continued)

JOHNSON'S
is still the store for BETTER Merchandise correctly priced and becoming to New Haven Men and Boys
J. Johnson & Sons
"THE LIVE STORE"
85-89 Church Street

THE EDW. MALLEY CO.
"Convertibility"
is the thing to look for in
Spring Coats
Variety is the spice of the Spring Coat Mode.
Your spring model must be capable of being three coats in one by a single flick of a scarf or collar.

BULLARD'S
ELM STREET, COR. ORANGE
We Invite You to Inspect
The "Good Housekeeping" Living Room and Dining Alcove on Our Main Floor. Illustrated in April Issue.

The Mechanics Bank
72 CHURCH STREET
COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS
Over a Century of Service

WALK-OVER SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
SYDNEY STOKES, Proprietor
930 CHAPEL STREET
MAIN SPRING ARCH SHOES

NEW LONDON

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
The People's Shoe Store
58 BANK STREET

NORWALK

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COATS
Originally $35.00, now **$19.75**
DRESSES
Originally $10.00, now **$5.95**
Originally $7.95, now **$4.45**
WALL ST., NORWALK, CONN.

Norwalk Agency, Inc.
S. J. KEELER, Manager
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
74 Wall Street, Norwalk, Conn.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler
96 Washington St. South Norwalk, Conn.
Tel. 3201

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers—Two Stores
Norwalk and South Norwalk

ANGEVINE FURNITURE CO.
Artistic Home Furnishings
16 North Main St., So. Norwalk, Conn.
Phone 256

NORWALK SAVINGS SOCIETY
NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
Assets Over $11,000,000

STAMFORD

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100 PROSPECT STREET

Complete Woman's Shop
LILLIAN MOORE Inc.
BEDFORD at BROAD STREET
STAMFORD, CONN.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD
(Continued)

The C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street, Stamford, Conn.
Very Special!
Double Woven Fabric Slipon Gloves, 49c
Excellent quality—you can't have too many pairs of gloves for this season of accessory importance! You can afford to have a pair in every color you need at this reasonable price.
Sizes 6 to 8½.
C. O. MILLER CO.—*GLOVES*—First Floor

Lockwood & Palmer Co.
DAVENPORT SQUARE
Fertil-Potted
(A Privileged Plant)
Roses and Shrubs
The Sure . . . Quick Way to Beautiful Gardens. *Guaranteed to Bloom.*
59c to $1.25

Leisure and Pleasure for Women
Through electrical labor-saving appliances for homes.
ELECTRICAL REPAIRES
The Downes-Smith Co.
70 ATLANTIC SQ., STAMFORD, CONN.

New Spring Showing of
THE KNIT-TEX TOPCOAT
AND THE WORSTED-TEX SUIT
FRANK MARTIN & SONS
Visit Our Smart Shop for Boys

Better Baked Products
de BRUYCKER
BAKE SHOPS, Inc.
168 BEDFORD STREET
271 MAIN STREET
577 MAIN STREET

Rochlin & Hoffman
104 NORTH STREET
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Fresh Fruit
Tel. 3-6094

WATERBURY

Wonderful Values
in Our Line of
SPRING HAND BAGS FOR WOMEN
At $1.95
Better quality leathers—better made—and new and different shapes seldom seen in Hand Bags at this low price.
You'll Like Them Immensely
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

'Youth'
The Amazingly Comfortable
Corselette $5.00 UP
IN OUR BEAUTY PARLOR
EUGENE $10
Permanent Waving
Marcelling—Finger Waving
Haircutting—Manicuring
SUGENHEIMERS
64 BANK STREET WATERBURY, CONN.

J. JOHNSON & SONS
WATERBURY
New Spring Lines
Now on Display!
STETSON HATS, MALLORY HATS, MANHATTAN SHIRTS, ARROW SHIRTS and MORSE-MADE CLOTHING

Quality Products
Fruits and Vegetables
HOWLAND-HUGHES CO.
WATERBURY, CONN.

"We serve to serve again"—
Worden's
Safe Milk and Delicious Ice Cream
153 CHERRY ST. WATERBURY, CONN.

The Miller & Peck Co.
Drapery Department
Come In and See Our New
Selections of draperies and curtains are now very complete in the newest of Spring colors and patterns.

NEW YORK

ALBANY

JOHN B. HAUF, Inc.
Furniture—Rugs
Wall Paper—Draperies
175-179 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y.

LEONES BEAUTY PARLORS
DE WITT CLINTON HOTEL
Phones: 4-8614, 4-6111 Albany, N. Y.
Featuring Realistic
PERMANENT WAVING
and
LEON PERMANENT WAVING
And All Branches of Beauty Culture

The Van Heusen Charles Company
470 BROADWAY
"A Gift from Van Heusen's Means More"

HARVEY'S GARAGE
251-61 HUDSON AVE.
TYDOL—COLONIAL GAS
Agency De Soto, Plymouth Automobiles
Storage Service, Exp. Mechanics

BINGHAMTON

O. W. Sears & Son, Inc.
19 CLINTON ST.
PITTSTON COAL
Phone 2-3487—2-3488

NEW YORK

BINGHAMTON
(Continued)

CHARIS
Interprets the Empire Line
Style authorities insist on the Empire Fashion. Charis Foundation Garments mould the individual figure into these lines and they do this with perfect comfort.
A free showing in your own home.
Dial 25611 or Call at 515 Press Bldg.

New Spring Clothes
will help to banish that depressed feeling
EASTER IS MARCH 27
Our new spring lines are complete in every detail. We await your selection.
at McLEAN'S

Cloverdale Farms Co.
PHONE 2-5361
"A" *Pasteurized Milk*
Certified Milk, Guernsey "A" Raw Milk, Cottage Cheese, Buttermilk, Butter, Ice Cream

CHARLES V. SMITH
OFFICE *and* SOCIETY STATIONER
101 COURT STREET
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

MASTEN *The Florist*
Dial 6-5211
GREENHOUSES ON
Floral Avenue and Main Street

Parlor City Shoe Co.
OUR NEW HOME
40 COURT STREET
Formerly Dudley's
Beautiful Shoes $5 to $16
HOSIERY

DOWNYFLAKE SHOP
54 COURT STREET
Best of Everything to Eat
DOUGHNUTS CAKES PASTRY

BRONXVILLE

WESTCHESTER FUEL COMPANY
Quality Coal
Tuckahoe, N. Y. Tels. 1472-3

Duleto & Comstock, Inc.
Outfitters to Men and Boys
Dry Cleansing and Pressing
40 Palmer Avenue Phone 4070-4071

Bronxville Garage, Inc.
KENSINGTON ROAD STORAGE — TEL. 3351-3352 SUPPLIES
Agents for Willys-Knight and Willys
Branch Service Stations
340 Palmer Ave., Bryn Mawr
502 Tuckahoe Road, Yonkers
47-49 So. Third Ave., Mt. Vernon

Genungs Little Shoppe
100 PONDFIELD ROAD
Blankets, Negligees, Slippers
Hats, Dresses, etc.

The NOSEGAY
Inc.
Beautiful Flowers
Personal Attention
Reasonable Prices
65 PONDFIELD ROAD

D. STRUSS, Inc.
FANCY GROCERIES
DELICATESSEN
Fruit and Vegetables
Phones 5650-5651 56 Pondfield Road

If It's Electrical We Have It
The Chas. H. Ryan Co.
Plumbers, Heating, Tinning and Electrical Work
74 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3810
The House of the Shop on Wheels

EDGAR S. BELLIS
Pharmacist
Successor to Chambers Pharmacy
FOR SERVICE AND QUALITY
Household and Toilet Necessities
116 Pondfield Road at Cedar Street
Bronxville, N. Y.
Phones 1073—0459—3129

BUFFALO

WE ARE THE HOME OF Matrix Shoes
YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER
MATRIX BOOT SHOP
249 DELAWARE AVENUE

Central DRY CLEANING CO.
Grant 3365
159-167 WEST UTICA STREET
Modern Cold Storage Vaults
Telephones: Washington 7137 and 7138

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market, Buffalo, N. Y.

HENRIETTA BEAUTY SHOPPE
GRANT 4520 260 WEST UTICA

CORTLAND—HOMER

Maxson & Starin
Lumber and Coal
Phone Homer 143

ELMIRA

Where Fashions in Good Taste Are Not Expensive
The Gorton Coy.
Where Water St. Meets Main

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN

THE A. D. SHARP CO.
DRY GOODS
See us for Fine Table Linens
14 N. MAIN STREET, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
Phone 4-108

SUDANETTE
NELSON'S STORE *of* SPECIALTY SHOPS
106-110 E. Second, Jamestown, N. Y.

EATON'S
Highland Vellum
Also Crane's Fine Stationery
ABRAHAMSON-BIGLOW CO.
Jamestown's Big Department Store
114 W. 3RD STREET Phone 4-191

SILVERWARE
The LARGEST stock in Western New York
BASSETT—*Jeweler*
Phone 33-135 JAMESTOWN, N. Y.
302 Main Street

LARCHMONT

Exide Batteries *Firestone Tires*
Station Plaza Garage
LARCHMONT STATION PLAZA
PHONE LARCHMONT 2361
Complete Automotive Service
WASHING, SIMONIZING, LUBRICATING
COURTESY *RELIABILITY*

Spring Is Here!
CAROLINE REAMY
Is showing HATS in new and Charmingly different styles.
Specializing in three prices
$3.75 $2.75 $1.75
32 HILLCREST AVENUE, LARCHMONT
Tel. Larchmont 3193

FLORIST
MIRIAM GRANT
Hydrangeas, Azaleas, Cinerarias
Special bouquet Mixed Flowers at $1.00
Full line of Bulbs for Spring Planting
96 WEAVER ST. Tel. Larchmont 81
Successor to George Grant

Long Island

ELMHURST

Smart Spring Outfits
Dresses—Coats—Hats
Prices to Fit Any Purse
BLUMS
43-20 91st Place, ELMHURST BRIDGE

Medina Beauty Parlor
Established Seven Years
In our new up-to-date shop we have skill, equipment and the very latest beauty information. May we have the pleasure of an early visit?
90-37 Corona Ave. New. 9-2459

Now is the time to have your
Slip Covers Made
Furniture Repaired and Repainted
Work guaranteed *Prices Right.*
BRUNO WEISZ
90-43 CORONA AVE. Newtown 9-0431

FAR ROCKAWAY

BRODY'S—Music Shop
Majestic Refrigerators
General Electric Sun Lamp
All Standard Makes of Radios
1004 CENTRAL AVENUE

SOS
Gas and Service Station
Cor. Mott and Cornaga Avenues
Near Christian Science church.
CAR WASHING BATTERY SERVICE
CARS OVERHAULED
Tel. Far Rockaway 7-5179

FOREST HILLS

MERLI:
Specializing in the proper fitting of Children's Good Shoes
72-17 AUSTIN STREET

Hardware—Devoe Paints
Housewares
Forest Hills Hardware Co. INC.
7132 AUSTIN ST. Tel. Boulevard 8-2562

HEMPSTEAD

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
32 MAIN STREET HEMPSTEAD — 90 SO. MAIN STREET FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

Established 1874
You're *Sure at* SIDENBERG'S
For 58 years we've sold reliable merchandise only — at honest prices. Quality Always at
SIDENBERG'S
16 Main Street, HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.

MAYFLOWER ELECTRIC REFRIGERATOR
SINCE 1920
WINSTEN BROS.
49 CENTER ST., NEAR POST OFFICE

PIED PIPER
Children's Shoes
Arch Preserver Shoes
for Women and Men
BERKELEY SHOE
20 MAIN ST. HEMPSTEAD — 86 SO. MAIN ST. FREEPORT

Telephone Hempstead 6487
MEADOW BROOK STUDIOS
Photographers
Framing
283 FRONT ST.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD
(Continued)

CHEER UP!
What you need is a colorful NEW DRESS, a BEFITTING HAT or one of those NEW SPRING COATS that are so full of chic.
At extremely low prices to fit your adjusted budget.
Hats from 3.95, Dresses from 9.75, Coats from 14.95
ETTINGER'S
264 FULTON AVENUE

JACKSON HEIGHTS

37-47 82ND STREET POM. 6-8877
REKSTING-HOSKEN
Fine Dressmaking and Remodelling
Let us make over your old gowns to suit the present fashions. Beautiful line of hand-colored scarfs, handkerchiefs, negligee, pajamas, etc.

LOUIS MALLER
PAINTER AND DECORATOR
Specializes in all kinds of interior and exterior work.
No job too small—no distance too far.
Havemeyer 4-4726 3750 75th Street

FRED G. KELLEY INC
MOVING, STORAGE WAREHOUSE
PACKING 37-60 81st St.
CRATING Hav. 9-5000
SHIPPING Sun.: Hav. 9-4438

WEEK-END SPECIALS
Roasting or Frying Chickens
Rib Roast of Beef, any cut 29c
Careful attention to phone orders.
Oxford Meat Market
80-81 POLK AVE. Pom. 6-5069

JAMAICA

New Spring Models
on Display
F. R. Harris, Corset Specialist
163-27 JAMAICA AVE. Jam. 6-2619

JAMAICA—HOLLIS

Giffen's Hollis Flower Shop
190-26 JAMAICA AVE. Hollis 5-0820
CHOICE CUT FLOWERS *and* PLANTS
Dainty Corsages of every description

RICHMOND HILL

Telephone Richmond Hill 2-0275
A. H. STROHSAHL
DELICATESSEN
Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables in Season
109-13 JAMAICA AVE. Near 109th St.

The ALBEE FRENCH CLEANERS and DYERS
TAILORS and FURRIERS
Protect your winter clothes from moths. Have them cleaned by the Albee Cleaners. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
113-19 MYRTLE AVENUE
Phone Virginia 7-3618 Richmond Hill

AT Perron's Delicatessen
106-09 Jamaica Ave.
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4001

GUTJAHR Inc.
Formerly Henry Bahrenburg, Inc.
Meats and Poultry of Quality
Tel. Richmond Hill 4330-4331-5932
115-19 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.

Plumbing and Heating
W. A. STILLWAGGON
"The 20 Minute Plumber"
123-08 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Telephone Virginia 7-0862

RICHMOND HILL CYPRESS HILL

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in
HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
POULTRY AND GAME
Orders called for and delivered.
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Oat
(Avena sativa)

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Where: Cultivated throughout the temperate climates. Several specialized varieties have been derived from this common ancestor.

Distinguishing features: Primarily a grass, spikelets two to several flowered, borne in a panicle; the two glumes or the chaff of the seeds are nerved, pointed at the ends and unequal in length; the roots are annual; stem from two to three feet tall. The two seeds in each calyx are alternate, the smaller awnless, the larger often furnished with a weak, twisted awn generally of two colors. When green, the branches of the panicle (inflorescence) are erect; when the seeds begin to ripen, their weight forces them to droop.

Deriving its English and common name from the Saxon term meaning "to eat," and its Latin generic title from a word meaning to desire, we find very appropriate uses implied, for not only do cattle enjoy and desire oats, but humans as well find a porridge of rolled oats quite a substantial breakfast dish.

The oat belongs to the grass family. The genus contains about 50 species, nearly all of which are found in temperate regions. The cultivation of this cereal has long been thought to have originated with the early Egyptians, Hebrews, Greeks and Romans, but recent investigation has proven this surmise to be incorrect. Indeed, central Europe seems to be its place of origin, for grains have been found among the ruins of the Swiss lake-dwellers of the bronze age. Pliny in his writings notes that the Germanic peoples made a sort of bread or cake of it.

Even oat straw is of value, and when mixed with other foods for fodder acts as a roughage in the diet. Like the grain of barley, that of the oat is closely invested by the husk, which must be removed before the grain is used for oatmeal. The "stirabout" of Irish fame is a mixture of oat and Indian corn meal. Groats or grits are the whole kernels with the husks removed.

Bread made of the meal is generally unsatisfactory due to the difficulty of rupturing the starch grains without an extremely high temperature. In nutritive value oats stand quite as high as wheat, some maintaining that it exceeds wheat.

Farmers have found that other crops in rotation follow better after oats than any other grain. Many overseed when planting, using as much as six bushels without reaping in proportion to what they sow. Experiments carried on by the Massachusetts State Department of Agriculture reveal that an acre is properly sown with from three to four bushels. When manured with 100 pounds of plaster of paris an acre and harrowed, the yield should be about 35 to 40 bushels an acre. Yields of 60 to 75 bushels an acre are not unheard of, however.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A ditch-digging machine operated by two men can do as much work in an hour as 44 men with shovels?

At the annual agricultural show held in Berlin one of the exhibits can cut, sow, drill seed and mow grass?

Manchuria is the world's leading producer of soy beans, which amounts to 250,000,000 bushels annually?

Recently launched French motorliners have square funnels instead of the customary round type?

In Lighter Vein

Tentatively

"You are wedded to your art, I suppose, Mr. Brush."

Young Painter: "Well, not exactly. We're tentatively engaged until I see what it can do toward providing me with a living."—*Boston Transcript.*

Of Short Duration

Mistress: "Your references seem to suggest that you frequently change your place."

New Cook: "Yes, my fiancé is with a traveling circus."—*Muskete* (Vienna).

Proof

Business Man: "What do you do with all those pictures you paint?"

Artist: "I sell them, sir."

Business Man: "Well, name your terms, my man. I've been looking for a salesman like you for years."—*The Recorder.*

Still at Large

A rural mail carrier had a pet squirrel in a small cage to deliver. The squirrel got out and disappeared down the road.

"Aren't you going to catch him?" asked a bystander.

"Don't worry about that," said the mail man. "He doesn't know where he's going. I've got the address here."—*Capper's Weekly.*

Passing Show

Flat Dweller: "You see, we were always used to a lawn at home, so we've put half our window box down to grass!"

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

LIFT not up thyself with arrogance in thy health and prosperity: nor despair of good in any adversity.
—KING ALFRED

What They Say

Doing Something

"In order to do anything worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank and think of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can."—*Sydney Smith.*

Reasonable

"The rewards of labour must be elevated from the present basis of a bare living to the level of a decent living with the opportunity for reasonable advancement."—*Robert W. Kelso.*

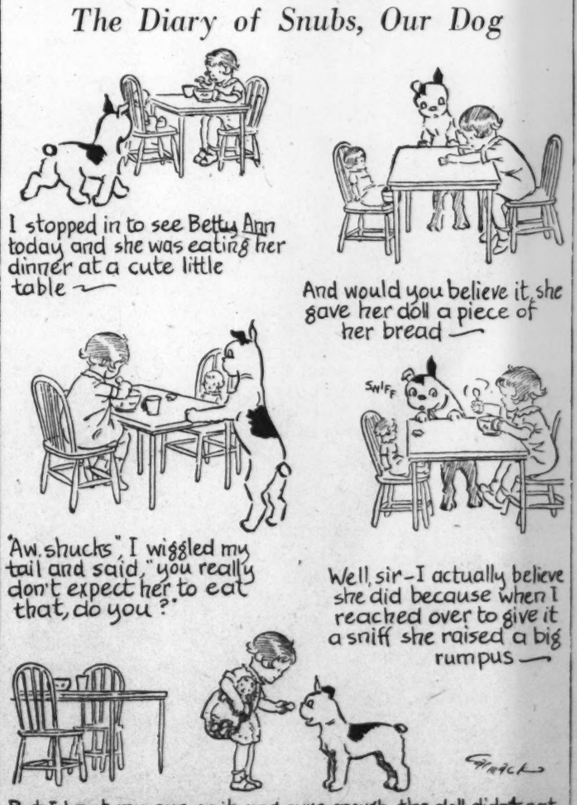
Thirty Hours a Week

"I venture to say that there is not an industry in the United States today that could not produce all that it can sell with the present equipment, working 30 hours a week."—*Ethelbert Stewart, Commissioner of Labor Statistics.*

Neighbors to the South

"I am absolutely and completely convinced that the one greatest foreign opportunity and responsibility for the United States is not anywhere in the Old World, but is in our New World and the 20 neighbor republics south of us."—*Dr. John Barrett, authority on Pan-American Affairs.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


I stopped in to see Betty Ann today and she was eating her dinner at a cute little table—
And would you believe it, she gave her doll a piece of her bread—
"Aw, shucks," I wiggled my tail and said, "you really don't expect her to eat that, do you?"
SNIFF
Well, sir—I actually believe she did because when I reached over to give it a sniff she raised a big rumpus—
But I kept my eye on it and sure enough—the doll didn't eat it, and when Betty Ann got up from the table she gave it to me—Now what do you know about that?

Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

In a Day's Work

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HE WAS a lineman in the employ of a large eastern light and power concern, and was attired in characteristic garb, for he had just finished many hours of overtime work, due to a severe storm. During the course of conversation with him the writer was informed that the lineman and his crew derived extra satisfaction from their work, inasmuch as they had many opportunities to be of service to the needy.

He explained that on wet days, when the poles supporting power lines were slippery, the crew was not permitted to climb them except on emergency calls. Instead, on these occasions they cut up old poles into suitable lengths for fuel purposes and delivered them to needy families. The gratitude expressed in the recipient's smiles and their desire to share a warm drink and a bite to eat is always accompanied by that close feeling of fellowship resulting from a friendly deed such as this.

In answer to the writer's question as to how the concern learned of the needy homes, he said that while working in various neighborhoods, the crew made inquiries and were often informed of folks in need of fuel. And, continued the lineman, there's many a pleasant acquaintance made via the ditched car route, as there's nothing like a good powerful truck to release cars from mud holes and ruts.

Worth Knowing

A "BUMPOMETER"

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A new highway engineering achievement is the "bumpometer," or road meter, designed and built by Ciaran G. Galloway of Los Angeles. The instrument registers on a chart every bump or dip in a paved highway surface. The delicate instrument is used to check the work of paving crews, and a recently tested stretch showed no variations of more than an eighth of an inch.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Lending library" or "loan library" (Mrs. A. L. McC.)—"Lending library" is the proper designation, based on good usage.

Anxious, eager (Mrs. A. L. McC.)—"Anxious" conveys a note of disquietude or fearful expectation, fear; "eager" hints of happy anticipation. A mother may anxiously await news of her son (if there are seemingly troublous circumstances). She may, on the other hand, eagerly await news of his arrival (if the lad is coming home). One would not say, then, "I am anxious to start on the trip" (assuming it was to be a happy affair).

"Subscribe to" or "subscribe for" (Mrs. A. L. McC.)—One subscribes to a policy and for The Christian Science Monitor.

"In the circumstances" or "under the circumstances" (Mrs. A. L. McC.)—Some theorists have objected to "under the circumstances," their contention being that "circumstances" are literally "things *surrounding*"—and, therefore, one could not be *under* them. But "under the circumstances" is in recognized good use—quite as much as "in the circumstances."

"Would better" or "should better" (Mrs. A. L. McC.)—Neither; say "had better." "Would" and "should" came into colloquial use in this connection possibly because of the assumption that "You'd better go," etc., represented a contraction of one of them with the pronoun. "I had better go" is in recognized good usage.

"Would" is acceptably used with "rather," but here again "had" comes in for its share: "I had rather be a doorkeeper in the house of my God, than to dwell in the tents of wickedness" (Psalms 84: 10).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Passing Show: By some strange mischance a novel has been published without its first two chapters. Here is an idea which, in many cases, might usefully be carried a good deal further.

Arkansas Gazette: If political fence repairing were an actuality instead of a figure of speech, it would just about take up all the unemployment.

Ohio State Journal: Even with its shortcomings, we must not overlook the fact that radio has relieved this country of worrying about what to do with old gramophone needles.

Boston Post: The only certain thing about prosperity is that a lot of busy people will be enjoying it while others are watching for it to show up.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Reassurance

NOT only the United States but the world must read reassurance in the news from Washington. Two striking events have given hopeful promise that American financial stability will be maintained. One is the overwhelming though unofficial vote of the House of Representatives for balancing the budget. The other was President Hoover's bold declaration that he will veto any attempt to pay the remaining $2,000,000,000 of the soldiers' bonus at this time.

Balancing the budget may not be as easy as saying it must be balanced, and the House still has a good way to go in devising levies to fill the hole it left by rejection of the sales tax. But that rejection and the stampede which caused it had raised doubts as to whether Congress was really determined to keep out of red ink—or rather get out of it, for no effort is being made to wipe out current deficits.

Disbelief in America's willingness or ability to balance the federal budget has been particularly prevalent abroad. It has been clearly reflected recently by declines in dollar exchange. The countries of Europe knew from experience how difficult politically is the job of cutting down expenses and putting up taxes. Germany, France and Italy obtained fiscal equilibrium after the war only by inflation which partially or wholly wiped out values of money and securities. Britain has had to go through what almost amounts to a constitutional revolution to get its budget balanced.

And the reluctance of representatives to tax constituents just before election has been recognized. But the House now seems determined to take a more patriotic stand. Speaker Garner, by stepping down temporarily from his presiding position, paradoxically reëstablished a leadership which the House revolt had destroyed. His appeal has brought speedy action—all the speedier perhaps because his colleagues wished to enact new taxes before the hordes of objecting lobbyists could descend upon them.

Too much excellent work has been done by the House this session for it to fail now in its chief task—the constitutional duty of finding revenue. It has, despite its Democratic majority, coöperated with the Administration loyally in translating the reconstruction program into effect. But the keystone of the arch is the balancing of the budget. Of what use is it to restore private credit with public credit from which several props have been removed by a two-year deficit?

It testifies to the inherent resources of the United States that the Government's credit has been upheld so long in the face of this widening gap in its budget. No other country would have been able to keep its rating unimpaired in like circumstances. But it is now not a question of the resources of the country but the fiscal behavior of the Government that is the determining factor, as the signs both at home and abroad amply demonstrate.

It is now acknowledged that only by pressing the banks was the Treasury able to effect the subscription of its last issue of long-term bonds in September. Before the year was out these had fallen from an initial quotation of 99.21 to 82.3. They are now 88.12. From abroad there was such a raid on the dollar last fall that $750,000,000 was withdrawn in gold in less than six weeks. No one knows how much foreign money is invested in the United States in the form of stocks, bonds, bank balances and the like. Any further withdrawals would be as much of a setback as was the drain of last fall and early this year. But foreign money would certainly take wing if the House responded to its more irresponsible members and allowed the budget to stay out of balance.

The dangers of an unbalanced budget can be exaggerated. But even those fears of red ink that are unreasonable undermine public confidence. And nothing perhaps will promote confidence more effectively than resolute determination by Congress to enact all the taxes necessary and to stand behind the President in resisting unbalancing expenditures such as the bonus payment.

Neighborliness in New York

NEW YORK'S critics have often remarked on its unneighborliness. The countrybred in its midst look forward to weekends and vacations in the country where people hail each other just to advertise the joy of living. There is no hailing of strangers in New York. To thousands of its residents the great metropolis is lonelier than a Scottish heath.

The feeling of aloneness in New York is merely an exaggeration of a like feeling that comes from residence in any modern city. The apartment houses may be a reason. These great dwellings mean that people have to share the same roof with perhaps thousands of others. There is none of the intimacy of life together that springs from a common watchfulness for the first crocus in adjoining gardens. People who cannot externalize their interests in each other's sight never get a chance of thawing out an original aloofness.

But an opportunity of spreading neighborliness in New York is presented in the launching of the "block-aid" campaign. Under volunteer committees blocks are being organized in separate units. Every person will be invited to make a periodical contribution to relieve the distress of his neighbors. At the same time the canvass will yield the necessary information about those who are in need of aid and are too proud to apply for it.

The success of the campaign will not only be a proof that "rugged individualism" is not inconsistent with neighborliness. It will bring citizenship back to the city whence, if Judge Seabury's disclosures are any indication, it has been rapidly departing.

Ethical Economics

DISTRESSFUL times have at least this merit, that they produce much hard thinking. In time, too, this thinking tends to break down barriers artificially imposed between the different departments of human knowledge, and a spring tide of fresh understanding unites these stagnant pools into a flowing stream of broader and deeper comprehension.

When the editor of Harper's Magazine offers the reflection, as he does in his April Editor's Easy Chair, that "One may go farther than the New Testament for his political economy in these times and fare worse," he is helping to feed just such a rejuvenating stream. "There are various maxims in that depositary," he adds, "that look timely just now. One is 'Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors'—a large international suggestion. There is another to effect that what we give we get back in good measure, pressed down and shaken together and running over."

Political economists have been struggling hard during the last few years to interpret and relieve the world's present malaise. Their theories have been many and various. One looks for the remedy in one direction, another in its opposite. The layman may well be tempted to question whether political economy has any title to classification as a science, or "department of systematized knowledge."

The mistake seems to lie in the view that the laws of political economy operate like blind forces in a sphere of their own, withdrawn from moral considerations. A student at a world-famous school of political economy once remarked that there seemed much to be said for Ruskin's views along economic lines, only to be told that Ruskin made the mistake of confusing ethics with economics. The inference seemed to be that there were separate departments of knowledge, to be studied separately, and that, if they conflicted—well, the unethical must triumph.

Such a conclusion is impossible to those who believe that the laws governing the universe are intelligent laws and can be applied for mankind's benefit when properly understood. Ethics and economics are not and can never be divorced, except in the human misconception of them. And now comes a writer who has the temerity to suggest that business men may find practical guidance in the words of the greatest teacher of ethics who ever lived.

Why Pretend About Manchuria?

DICTATOR PU YI'S application for recognition has fallen flat. Nobody seems to have responded. The only reply has been some exceedingly polite references from the British Foreign Minister. Sir John Simon has tried to coat his pill by making an appeal to the world at large not to prejudge the bona fides of the new Manchuria.

His advice took the form of a rebuke in the House of Commons of those who contend that the new Government is the creature of Japan. Even the Japanese Government, he says, has not yet determined whether to recognize it. Apparently this fact was adduced as reason for withholding an opinion as to its relation to Japan.

This was all very polite of Sir John. But his advice will not prevent the world from acting upon that excellent Latin motto, "Seeing is believing." Seeing Japanese bayonets holding the entire frontiers of Manchuria, it will believe that where Pu Yi's protection is, there will his allegiance be also. There can be no doubt that, though the hand may be the hand of the ex-Emperor of China, the voice is the voice of his Japanese advisers. Any other assumption would involve the observer in a world of make-believe worthy of Alice in Wonderland.

Pu Yi, in point of fact, has been under Japanese protection ever since he was ejected from his Peking palaces in 1924. First the Japanese Legation in Peking, then the Japanese Concession in Tientsin, now the "Japanese" capital at Changchun—he has wandered from one to the other.

His position is one for pity rather than criticism. Scion of one of the most glorious dynasties in history, he has come back to Manchuria, land of his forbears. But where are the Manchus? Absorbed in China and returned to Manchuria as Chinese. Thus Pu Yi is a Manchu Prince at the head of the Chinafied State of Manchuria, propped up by Japanese bayonets.

One of these days the make-believe will vanish. When Chinese and Japanese learn to live together in Manchuria, new leaders will be found, there will be no need for further camouflage, Pu Yi will be allowed to live in the peace he has never yet been allowed to have, and Manchuria will march forward out of its present half-developed state into a land of opportunity for Asia such as the western world found in the opening up of the great American West. Meantime there is no need to go on pretending.

Where Did You Get That Hat?

IT SEEMS proper that spring should be a time to think of hats. The winter has taken its toll of the pearl-gray fedora that perched so jauntily atop one's pate last autumn; its brim has lost its snap and it has a floppy and generally dejected air. In fact, it looks rather seedy. And so thoughts turn to new headgear and one looks about.

The result of the survey is most surprising. One finds that in the United States there appears to be a distinct recrudescence of what used to be called a "stiff hat." In more polite circles it was a derby, pronounced, not "darby," as in England, but "durby," although it received its name in the United States because of the gray bowlers worn at the "Darby" in England.

Now it is called the "iron hat," perhaps because of some resemblance to the "tin hats" worn by soldiers during the World War. It is an upstanding hat; it sheds the rain easily; it does not, in the ordinary passage of time, take on the down-at-the-heel look of the average soft hat, and it can be put away in the hall closet with the advent of straw hat weather and put into commission again in the fall with a few brisk strokes of a whisk broom.

It has other advantages. It makes a gentlemanly salute to a lady a thing of grace if not beauty. A soft felt hat does not lend itself so well to this gesture. But a derby can be grasped by its fore brim daintily and swept artistically from the brow in a graceful arc without disturbing hair or composure.

Of course, the "iron hat" cannot be tossed about as nonchalantly as a soft felt. It has too much bounce to it, which is perhaps why in the United States when aspirants for political office "toss their hat in the ring" it is generally a soft felt one, sometimes of the ten-gallon variety, that falls with a plop and stays put. But these, after all, are not distinctively spring headgear, and for the most part the man who picks out a new hat in the next few weeks will not be thinking how it would look in the political ring.

A Post Well Filled

WERE a casual observer to epitomize the aims of American industry so far this century, he probably would do it with two words—size and speed. The election of Mr. Myron C. Taylor to the chairmanship of the United States Steel Corporation, therefore, is not only interesting as a news event but would seem to portend an increasing influence for more sober thinking. For Mr. Taylor, who impresses one first by his Quaker quietness of manner and serenity of thought, is one who recognizes that size is not a reliable indication of strength, nor speed a sure sign of progress.

"We have learned," he told the Boston Chamber of Commerce recently, "that the false gods of our ideals, the gods of size and speed, have proved powerless to help us."

More than a year ago, Mr. Taylor observed that all periods of business stress through which the United States had passed had afforded the country valuable lessons—mainly in money making. As regards the present one, he said: "It may well be that we are learning something which will not be expressed in terms of money." Certainly the readjustment during the last two years has included other than monetary or physical values.

Mr. Taylor's observations during this period have brought him to the conclusion that too much reliance has been placed upon size and speed, and that the way out of present difficulties lies along the paths of "simplicity, sobriety and a better human understanding." Nor are these qualities mere abstractions. Mr. Taylor offers a practical application of them.

He believes the United States' vast and productive land offers opportunity for "a more widely distributed, self-sustaining population." He sees no need of crowding together in cities in an effort to lead full, rich and beautiful lives, and favors the direction of effort not only toward readjustment of production but toward reallocation of population. Like other forward-looking business leaders, he sees as a result of redistribution of work and a readjustment of living conditions throughout the country a reduced working period and consequent increase in leisure for the individual.

Not only American business men, but wage earners, salaried workers and all who allowed themselves to be enticed by the mirage of quick riches into risky speculations have gone through a period of self-searching that has made them eager for some restatement of values. Mr. Taylor seems to have given at least one useful interpretation of a hard lesson. To those who have been hoping for leadership inspired by something more permanent than production statistics, and tempered with a sense of the things that abide, the selection of Mr. Taylor to head the Steel Corporation's board is possibly one sign of a new orientation of American business.

Where to Buy Gasoline

MOTORISTS who enjoy a drive in the country, and unemployed architects of the metropolitan area of New York, are both to benefit by a prize contest to offer a beautiful substitute for the ugly buildings "that mar America's roadsides in the guise of gasoline filling stations."

Cost of construction and utility, it is said, will be considered in the specifications to bring out a satisfactory gasoline dispensing unit which will at once be economically and architecturally sound.

The Architects' Emergency Committee, sponsor of the contest, is to be congratulated. The prizes totaling nearly $1000 will be an incentive for unemployed architects to turn to their profession, but the greatest gain will come to the future owners of these well-designed gasoline stations. Care of landscaped grounds and an evidence of a desire to maintain the loveliness of the countryside will indicate to the motorist that here his car also will be given the best of attention and service.

Editorial Notes

Now that two Yale professors have decided that the accuracy of clocks in residences is affected by the moon, the students probably wonder how teachers will regard that as an excuse for being late.

Writings of Dr. David Starr Jordan on international coöperation are to be published in the interest of world peace. Another instance in which a man's good works live after him.

The House of Representatives passed a measure taxing safe deposit boxes. Is this another move in the anti-hoarding campaign?

Now is the time for professional gardeners to get new jobs, before home owners sharpen their old lawn mowers.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

LONDON

A WRITER who undertakes to judge, or who tries to mold, the opinions of his fellow countrymen at critical moments, sometimes feels that two doubts are tugging at his mind, and tugging in opposite directions. One is: What does the country think? The other is: What ought the country to think? Unless he is very careful, the "ought" may lead him into believing that the country does feel and think as he would have it think.

Rarely, either as editor or writer, have I felt these doubts tugging harder at my mind than since the crisis began in the Far East. In July, 1914, I took, directly and indirectly, some part in helping to guide British thought and feeling on the eve of the great war. Then I felt no doubt whatever. The Cabinet might be divided, Parliament might be wabbly, the press be inclined to sit on the fence, but I knew that the only chance of stopping an awful conflict would be for the British Government to give timely warning that, if Austria-Hungary and Germany went to war about the Sarajevo crime, Great Britain would be bound to oppose them in arms.

If, despite this warning, Vienna and Berlin should go to war, I was quite sure that the invasion of Belgium by Germany, which had for years been decided upon, would compel England to fight. Therefore it seemed to me that the only honest and prudent thing to do would be for the British press, at any rate, to speak out before it was too late.

In the section of the British press which I was then able to advise, this was done. The reasons why the Asquith Cabinet, in which Sir Edward Grey was Foreign Secretary, could not do it, have long been publicly known, and need not now be discussed.

A similar situation, though on a much smaller scale, grew up during the trouble with Ireland in 1919-1921. Then British opinion was sharply divided, and the balance of feeling in the Lloyd George Coalition Cabinet favored "force without stint." Once again I felt that I knew how the country ought to think, and how it would think if all the facts were put before it. At some personal risk, I did all I could, as editor and writer, to stop the fighting and to promote the settlement which led to the establishment of the Irish Free State as a Dominion.

In the Far Eastern crisis I have felt, quite as strongly as in the two former instances, how the country would think if all the facts were put before it. But it has been much harder to be sure how the country was feeling and thinking. Certainly, neither the Government nor the press as a whole has been at any pains to put all the facts before it. A few journals—the Manchester Guardian, the News-Chronicle and the Daily Herald—have done their best, and there has been one good editorial in The Times. Most of the weekly reviews have also put the issues clearly. Yet the general rule has been Philistinism blind and blatant. Seldom have I seen the British daily press less representative of sound opinion.

Since the trouble in Manchuria began, last September, I have spoken to many meetings, attended by tens of thousands in the aggregate, in several parts of England. Everywhere the response has been the same. The people desire that their country should honorably play its part in upholding the outlawry of war. The other day I was asked to address a big meeting of well-to-do folk in a fashionable London hotel. Most of them were Conservatives. Against the wish of the chairman, the meeting insisted on passing a resolution urging the Government to do its duty even if "sanctions" should be needed.

A report of this meeting drew upon me the censure of the London correspondent of an influential provincial journal who wrote to tax me with partisanship for having said that the British Government lacked vision and pluck. In my reply I stood to my guns; and here is a passage from his rejoinder:

> We quiet Conservatives who hope to see the League saved and its authority restored, feel frightened at the signs that advocacy of the League may become a militant nonconformity. There are so many Conservative politicians now—I fancy a majority in this House—who would prefer the League to be wrecked rather than see their country meddle in others' quarrels. If economic action against Japan had been proposed, they would have broken the National Government as they broke the Coalition over Chanak. Toryism is back to the 1714 or 1825 frame of mind—to keep out of other people's quarrels and to get the taxes down; and it knows the hostages we have given to fortune in Hong Kong, if not also at Singapore.

This account of Tory feeling is accurate. But if, instead of standing as national candidates in the general election last October, the majority of Tories in the House of Commons had stood simply as Tory candidates, they would not have got the nonparty vote and not half of them would have been elected. The Tory press has backed the Japanese through thick and thin. Public as distinguished from narrow Tory feeling has become increasingly anti-Japanese.

Yet it cannot be said that the country at large understands the underlying issues. This is why there has been so little response to Mr. Stimson's note of January 7 to China and Japan, and so little open criticism of Sir John Simon's lack of promptitude in joining the United States in warning both war makers in the name of the Nine Power treaty and of the Kellogg pact, that no situation or agreement between them would be recognized should it be brought about by means contrary to those two international instruments.

The truth is that, in Great Britain as in the United States, a comfortable belief has been fostered that peace without responsibility is both desirable and practicable. In the United States, which is not a member of the League, such a belief is comprehensible. But in Great Britain which, like all the British Dominions, is a member of the League, it is harder to justify. It can be explained only by reasoning which I have heard in some influential quarters. This reasoning is typical of a habit of mind into which many public men, who do lip service to the League and are loud in their advocacy of peace and disarmament (without responsibility), have gradually fallen.

They reason thus: Great Britain joined the League on the assumption that the United States would be a member of it. Otherwise the economic and other sanctions mentioned in Article 16 would never have been accepted, because an attempt to enforce them against the United States might mean an Anglo-American war over the freedom of the seas. Consequently, it could not really be supposed that Great Britain would join in a commercial boycott of a Covenant breaker. Therefore the idea of an economic boycott must be ruled out, and moral suasion must be the limit of the League's action.

Had these people cared seriously for the organization of peace in the world, they might have welcomed the hints that came from Washington to the effect that the United States would be unlikely to oppose, even if it did not actually support, any measures of economic pressure which the League might take in order to check Japanese military aggression and to strengthen civilian influences in Japan. They would have urged the British Government to find out exactly what the prospects of American approval or participation were; and they would have seized with both hands the chance of associating Great Britain with Mr. Stimson's warning of January 7, and, indeed, with his letter to Senator Borah. If they did none of these things it was because they recoiled in horror from any policy that might endanger their comfortable faith in peace without responsibility.

But the end is not yet. The vocal minority of clear-sighted public men who have not ceased to urge Great Britain to do her duty—sure that the masses of the people desire this, or would desire it if they knew the facts—are steadily educating the Government and the recalcitrant Tories alike. The Japanese, too, have lent a hand, not only by the bombing of Chapei, but also by the assassination of men like Hamaguchi, Inouye and Takuma Dan. The unanimity of the special League Assembly at Geneva made an impression, as did the firm language of the smaller European powers. Sir John Simon and his colleagues of the National Government may hesitate and quake; but, as time goes on, they feel in their bones that they cannot let the League go smash, the Disarmament Conference fail and lag behind the United States, without rousing the destructive wrath of the British people.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

A Flourishing Industry

MOST industries thrive best in the rich soil of general prosperity. But the tomato juice industry, like the tomato plant, yields most in a comparatively poor and sandy bed. Almost unknown in 1929, it has grown rapidly while other industrial plants have drooped and withered.

In California alone, 20,000,000 cans were packed in the last twelve months, turning what otherwise would have been a crop surplus into a shortage. No longer do the California growers try to develop a tomato with more body and less juice. They find that the tomato with the most juice returns the greatest profit. And so it is in many other states which supply the American people with the thousands, if not millions, of glasses of tomato juice they consume every day.

Here is a new industry that took root in the depression and, like some plants that improve instead of impoverishing the soil where they grow, created prosperity in many places.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

An "Old Soak" Speaks

SO far as any special interest in hard licker is concerned, I have had my day, and the time has come when, no matter what the situation may have been in the past, I care more for the Constitution than I do for my booze. And having more confidence in the American political system than some seem to have, I do not let myself worry about the pro and con of the dry-wet wrangles. However, the strange sight of United States senators standing up in eager defense of the doctrine of 4 per cent beer causes me to rub my eyes and take notice. In a way, I can sympathize with them.

If I felt that it would save us from a condition which is "driving the people to hard liquors with a resultant increase in drunkenness, deaths from alcoholism and general lawlessness," I would welcome 4 per cent beer, whether nonintoxicating or otherwise, taking the long chance that it might stand the test of the Supreme Court.

What gives me pause is the fact that although from past experience I can boast a pretty fair knowledge of the visible and vocal reactions of alcohol in potable mixtures, I can see and hear no evidence that hard licker is being consumed in devastating quantities. Says the Senate's wet subcommittee, "At this time the young people of the country are drinking dangerous habit-forming hard liquors." If that is so, all I have to say is that they are keeping mighty quiet about it. In the good old days devotees of hard licker were apt to get loud and talkative if not unsteady on their feet. When tanked up, they wanted to let everybody know how happy they felt, and intoxicated boys and girls would be in evidence by the hundreds on the street and in public places, if the young people of the country were as full of booze as the wets say they are.

There was a time when it would sometimes happen that one of those friendly Virginia farmers would get restless, hitch up his horse and pay a visit to Washington, get soused with hard liquors that deserved the name, drive back over the old Long Bridge without special excitement, and, when beyond the clutch of the city police, whip up and gallop down the turnpike with wild gesticulations and whoops and yells that could be heard all the way from Great Falls to Alexandria.

Not until they can point to pre-Volstead evidence like this will I join the nonintoxicating wets. But it makes me almost have a thirst to write about it.—*"Old Soak,"* in a letter to the *Washington Post.*

Let's Quit Hoarding

ALL right, let's quit hoarding.

Maybe there isn't a cent in the savings account: perhaps the old sock back of the clock is empty: possibly the pay envelope doesn't have so much in it as formerly—

But there are some other things that count for just as much or more, and it's entirely possible that all the poor talk has made us stingy with them.

So let's stop hoarding and put back into circulation such things as human sympathies and smiles and neighborly kindnesses.

Let's not be stingy with the little recognitions and appreciations that may help the other fellow to keep on going with his head up. Let us be generous with every little thing which will tend to make courage and hopefulness easier for our neighbors.

If we can get this point of view; if we can do these things, the personal troubles we have been hoarding for ourselves will shrink or disappear. We'll have other and pleasanter things to think about.

A national commission has been appointed to help remedy the evil of hoarding money.

Why not do a complete job? Let's quit hoarding the wealth that isn't marked with the dollar sign.—*St. Louis Times.*

A "Pass" at the Passport

THE Foreign Office is doubling the fees for new passports and for the renewal of old ones. If economy is its object, why not abolish passports altogether? They are a nuisance and an expense, but not in any way a safeguard. The one person whose papers are always in order is the unwanted, undesirable alien.

Passports are a system in which the meshes are bigger than the net. As a protection they are a farce. But as an example of officialdom making a bogy out of nothing in order to live on it, we agree they are a masterpiece.—*London Express.*

Foreign Industries in Britain

THERE seems to be a growing undercurrent of hostility to the introduction of foreign business enterprise into this country. It is a point of view which it is very difficult to understand, and which it is impossible to approve. It might have been thought that any scheme which promised to provide work for our unemployed in the manufacture of articles which are at present produced by foreign labor would have had the hearty support of everyone.—*Edinburgh Scotsman.*